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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,038.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 58	0
——— including postage	73	0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.
First insertion ...... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto ...... 4 „ „
Third and succeeding 2 „ „
In the Native languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam Ship "HIMALAYA," 1,400 Tons, 300 H.P., Commander J. T. Lewis, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 13th October, at noon, calling at the following Ports, viz.—Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, and Gopalpore.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the Steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

Up.	Oct.	Oct.	Down.	Oct.	Nov.
Leave Bombay	5 &	19	Leave Bussorah	23 &	6
„ Kurrachee	9	23	„ Fao	23	6
„ Guadur	10	24	„ Bushire	25	8
„ Muscat	13	27	„ Linga	27	10
„ B. Abbas	15	29	„ B. Abbas	29	12
„ Linga	16	30	„ Muscat	31	14
		Nov.		Nov.	
„ Bushire	19	2	„ Guadur	2	16
„ Fao	20	3	„ Kurrachee	4	18
Arrive Bussorah	21	4	Arrive Bombay	7	21

The Steam-ship "GOVERNOR HIGGINSON," 644 tons, 160 H.P., Commander D. G. Osborne, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 5th October, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

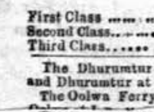
STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

The Steam-ship "KURRACHEE," 800 tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Lang, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 12th October, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.



STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam FERRY BOATS will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to	Rewas		Dhurumtur		Oorun.		Oolwa.	
	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
First Class	2	0	3	0	2	0	3	0
Second Class	0	12	1	0	0	8	0	15
Third Class	0	6	0	8	0	4	0	9

The Dhurumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A. M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P. M.

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9 A. M. and ...

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.
J. A. SHEPHERD.
Apollo Street, Bombay, 5th November, 1867.

FOR LONDON.

(To sail in January 1869, calling at Cannanore if sufficient inducement offer.)



MESSRS. GREEN'S favourite Passenger Ship the "WINDSOR CASTLE," 1250 tons, C. E. Douglas, Commander. This fine Vessel has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For particulars apply to
RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Agents for Captain Douglas.
Bombay, 26th Sept. 1868.



FOR LONDON DIRECT, with quick despatch, Ship "LOUISA," 939 tons, Captain Scowcroft. For Freight or Passage apply to
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents Ship "Louisa."
Bombay, 24th July, 1868.

FOR CARWAR.



THE A 1 Ship "CONTEST," 1,119 tons, Captain Stuart, will sail for the above Port early next month. For Freight apply to
VOLKART, BROTHERS, Agents.
Bombay, 26th Sept. 1868.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Steam Ship "DACCA," Captain Hutcheson, from Hongkong, are requested to send off Boats to take delivery of their Cargo without delay, otherwise the same will be landed by the Agents at the expense and risk of the concerned.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "CILMINAR," arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.
W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship "Cilminar."
Bombay, 23rd Sept. 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per "MONARCHY," Day, Master, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Day will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.
DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co.,
Agents of Ship "Monarchy."

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per "BRITISH SCEPTRE," Kendall, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats alongside the Ship to receive delivery of their Goods, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Kendall will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.
FINLAY, SCOTT, & Co.,
Agents Ship "British Sceptre."

ESPERANCE & Co.,

TAILORS, OUTFITTERS, &c

Under the most careful superintendence of Mr. J. C. STEWART, an acknowledged competent Cutter. Orders for Civil, Military, and Naval Outfits promptly and satisfactorily executed on reasonable terms.
ESPERANCE & Co.
22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariat, Bombay.
N. B.—VISITING, WEDDING, and other Cards. SEALS, &c., neatly ENGRAVED and PRINTED.
E. & Co.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium and large.

WILKINSON'S BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in Irritation of the Throat, Catharral Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public speakers and vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

WHITMORE'S STOMACHIC DINNER PILLS.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting Digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium and large.

They require no change of Diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA with the greatest success.

Prepared only by THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London.

BOMBAY:—

Wholesale and Retail Agents, TREACHER & Co. Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla and Fort, Poonah. And of all principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.



THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited), under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez.—1st class £45. 2nd class £25. } exclusive
To Trieste.—1st class £64 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } of Wines.

Steamers leave Bombay on the 20th of each month and Suez on or near the 15th.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. STEPHEN, KENNARD & Co., London; Messrs. TOD, KENNARD & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. TOD, RATHBONE & Co., Alexandria; AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Trieste and Venice, and Messrs. FRAISSINET PERE, et FILS, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The S. S. "KRISHNA," 1,500 Tons, Captain Child, will be despatched on the 20th October next.
STEARNS, HOBART & Co.
Bombay, 27th June, 1868.

WANTED.

WANTED, a pair of good quiet CARRIAGE HORSES. Address MAJOR DAVIES, near Upna Cottage, Chinchpooglee.

NOTICE TO MASTERS OF VESSELS AND OTHERS.—WANTED, a MASTER for the Outer Light Vessel "COLABA." Salary Rupees 100 per mensem—with the usual scale of Rations. Applications with Testimonials should be forwarded to the Master Attendant. No application will be entertained from persons holding a lower Certificate than that of 1st Mate.
HENRY MORLAND,
Lieut. late I. N., Secretary.
Harbour and Pilotage Board, Bombay, 26th Sept. 1868.

WANTED, for the MAURITIUS POLICE FORCE, about 50 MEN of good character, between the ages of 18 and 35, height over 5 feet 5½ inches.

Salaries.

Sergeant Major	£100 to £150 per annum.
Quarter-Master Sergeant	£100 to £150 per annum.
District Sergeant Major	84 „
Sergeant	72 „
Corporal	60 „
Constable, 1st Class	48 „
Constable, 2nd Class	36 „

Allowances to each man.—Barrack room accommodation for all single men is provided; as also for a limited number of married members of the Force. Medical attendance. Rations at the rate of 8d. per day, and Clothing. Period of enlistment 3 years.

The Force, of over 900 men, is under military organization, and being half composed of Europeans, from which all the N. C. Officers are selected, the proportion of the latter to the European Constables is about 1 to 3.

Applications to be made to the Sergeant Major at the General Police Office, Port Louis.
J. T. N. O'BRIEN, Major,
H. P. 1/20th Regiment,
Inspector General of Police, Mauritius and Dependencies, or to the undersigned at the Shipping Office, Bombay.
J. D. FREEMAN,
Emigration Agent at Bombay for Mauritius Government.
Bombay, 14th Sept. 1868.

Note.—None need apply, except discharged Soldiers of good character, and they must also be entitled to a passage from India at the expense of Government.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

MATHERAN.—FOR SALE, or TO LET, the House known as the "HERMITAGE." Apply to THE LONDON, ASIATIC AND AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED).
Elphinstone Circle, 23rd September 1868.

TO BE LET, STABLES, situated in Jeewajee Manockjee's Lane, behind the European Hospital in Hornby Row, Fort. Apply at the Office of Messrs. DAVID SASSOON & Co.
Forbes Street, 23rd September 1868.

TO BE LET, two OFFICES with GROUND FLOORS in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate. The ground floors are well adapted for Shop Rooms, &c. For further information apply to Messrs. THOMSON & Co., Chemists, Apollo Street.

SUITABLE FOR OFFICES AND RESIDENCE.—TO LET, from the 1st June next, the FIRST FLOOR, 24 Rampart Row, at present occupied by Messrs. H. CLASON & Co. For particulars as to Rent, &c., apply either personally or by letter to Mr. W. COLCLOUGH, General Manager Treacher & Co., Limited, Byculla.

TO LET, ROOMS in GRANT BUILDINGS. The HOUSE in FORBES STREET, next to Messrs. Bennett & Co. The PREMISES in PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, near the Elphinstone Circle, consisting of Offices, Godowns, and Stabling, formerly occupied by the Government Commissariat Department. Apply to
REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents to the Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited.

NOTICES.

P. GRANT AND SON, SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS. No. 1 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED). —NOTICE.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of this Bank will be CLOSED from 16th to 30th instant, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.
Bombay, 8th September 1868.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).—A DIVIDEND on the SHARES of this Company for the half year ended 30th June last, at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, and a BONUS of 1 per cent. for the half year, being equal to 8 per cent per annum or Rs. 5 per Share, will be Payable on or after TUESDAY the 29th instant to the Proprietors registered in the Books of the Bank on the 16th instant.
By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.
Bombay, 24th Sept. 1868.

NOTICE is hereby given that the MATERIALS of the OLD WOODEN BRIDGE, as it now stands over the Cooly Creek at Bassien, will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION at Bassien at 12 o'clock noon on THURSDAY the 8th day of October 1868.

The conditions of the sale will be made known at the time of the Auction, or may be ascertained previously on application to the undersigned.
W. J. ADDIS, C.E.,
Local Fund Engineer.
Local Fund Engineer's Office, Tannah, 25th Sept. 1868.

BROACH EXHIBITION.—Intending EXHIBITORS are particularly requested to send in complete LISTS of the ARTICLES to be EXHIBITED and the SPACE REQUIRED as early as possible.

The Committee will be prepared by the 1st of November to receive Goods of a non-perishable nature.

Machinery requiring power should be sent in not later than the 10th of November.

Perishable articles will be received on the day previous to opening.

Special arrangements can be made for Jewellery, &c.

Prospectuses, forms of demand for Space, and other information, may be obtained by applying to the undersigned.
JAMES GREAVES, Secretary.
Broach, 25th September 1868.

D E A R P U B,

PLEASE TO REMEMBER

OUR HOT TIFFINS

COMMENCE FROM

TO-DAY, 1st SEPTEMBER,

HALF PAST ONE P.M.

ALSO FROM TO-DAY,

ICE CREAMS A1.

DIVAN EXCHANGE,

No. 5, Apollo Street.

TO LET, apply at the DIVAN EXCHANGE ROOMS, No. 5 Apollo Street, SPACIOUS ROOMS in APOLLO STREET, suitable for a Shop or Merchant's Office. Rent moderate.

TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.—NOTICE.—The undermentioned PLANT, STORES' and FLOTILLA, belonging to the Bombay Reclamation Company, Limited, in Liquidation, will be submitted for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION on an early date, unless previously disposed of privately:—

2 Steam Travelling Cranes, by James Taylor & Co., Birkenhead.
1 Locomotive Engine, by Young & Co.
1 25 P. Engine complete, by Young & Co, Boiler by Tennant & Co.
1 10 P. Portable Engine, by Young & Co.
1 4 P. do. do., by Shuttleworth & Co.
2 Air Pumps, by Redpath and Leigh.
2 Circular Saw Benches.
150 Wooden Waggons.
76 Pairs Waggon Wheels and Axles.
122 Do. Lorry do do.
240 Spare Waggon Wheels without Axles.
14 Unerected Barges.
20 Wrought Iron Tubs for reclamation purposes.
Sundry small Stores.

Full particulars of the above can be had on application to the undersigned.
JAMES G. SMITH, } Liquidators,
JAMES RANKEN, }
Bombay Reclamation Company (Limited).
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 22nd April 1868.

NOTICES.

Messrs. BADHAM & Company,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
By Appointment.
Apollo House. Bombay.

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India, His Excellency The Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G. C. B., K. S. I.

SEASON 67.

Messrs. BADHAM & Co. beg to call the attention of their constitutients and non-constituents to the large Shipments landed. The Goods have been selected personally by Mr. BADHAM at the Paris Exhibition and the best European Markets from prize Goods.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.		Rs.
BADHAM'S Fine Bro. Cotton Socks, per dozen	11	to	31
BADHAM'S Superfine Bro. Cotton Socks	16	„	18
BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks embossed Silk	18	„	24
BADHAM'S Fine Striped and Fancy Socks	16	„	20
BADHAM'S Spanish Bro. Merino Socks		„	16
BADHAM'S Superior Grey Merino Socks	16	„	18
BADHAM'S Superfine Fancy Merino Socks	13	„	24
BADHAM'S Striped Lisle Thread Socks	16	„	18
BADHAM'S Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	28	„	44
BADHAM'S Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings „	3	„	4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Gauze under Vests „	3	„	5
BADHAM'S Celebrated Silk and Wool Vests „	4	„	5
BADHAM'S Celebrated India Gauze Vests „	4	„	5
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Pants „	6	„	8
BADHAM'S India Gauze Pants „	7	„	8
BADHAM'S Grey Merino Pants „	6	„	8
BADHAM'S Bathing Drawers Striped and Fancy.	2	„	3

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	A.
BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts per doz. 50, 55, 60,	65	0
BADHAM'S Dress Zephyr Shirts „	75	0
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts, Shrunk, each	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts „	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts „	10	8
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Shirts „	12	8
BADHAM'S French Printed Shirts „	70	0
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Sleeping Suits	25	0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits indispensable	20	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	20	0
THE PRINCE OF WALES'S Colored Shirts, a new Material	8	8

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.

BADHAM'S Regent and India Collars	Rs. 7	0
BADHAM'S Champion and Belgium	„ 7	0
BADHAM'S Calcutta with Tie	„ 7	8
BADHAM'S Continental and Olympie	„	8
BADHAM'S Pallmall and Shakspere	„ 7	0
BADHAM'S West End	„ 7	0

FANCY DEPARTMENT.

The Paris Exposition Prize Scarf	Rs. 4	0
The Royal Windsor for Sailor's Knot „	„ 3	0
The Royal Satin Spot „	„ 4	0

An immense assortment of all the new Scarfs and Ties.

BRACES.

Guyot's French Brace	Rs. 2
Guyot's Leather Brace	„ 3
Guyot's West End	„ 2
The Royal Courier Bag	„ 8 to 12
The Best Silk Umbrellas	„ 12 „ 16
The Brighton Walking Stick	„ 2 „ 7
The Prize Cambric Handkerchief	„ 18 „ 20
The Prize Colored Cambric „	„ 14 „ 18
The Hemmed Stitched „	„ 16 „ 18
White Cambric Handkerchief	„ 10 „ 16

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.

Gold Solitaires for Gentlemen	Rs. 14 to 20
Gold Link Studs	„ 16 „ 30
Gold Collar Studs	„ 6 „ 8
Gold Shirt Studs	„ 14 „ 30
Gold Scarf Rings	„ 8 „ 12
Gold and Ivory Shirt, Wrist and Neck Studs	„ 2 „ 6

Overland Trunks, Railway Portmanteaus of every description, Leather Bags, Leather Hat Cases, Leather Trunks, Railway Wrappers, and Mauds.

PIECE GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Tweeds, Silk and Wool Flannel, All Wool Flannel, French Prints, Manchester Prints, Linens, Towelling, Sheeting, Damask Table Covers, Damask Napkins, Royal Turkish Towel.

THE following GOODS are being sold at BADHAM & Company's, Apollo House, at London cost Price.

		Rs.	as.
MILITARY Doe Gloves	per pair	1	8
COLLARS Regent	„	5	0
COLLARS with Tie & Fancy	„	5	0
CHRISTY'S Drab Felt Hats	„	5	0
COTTON Socks White		8	0
COTTON Socks Colored	„	10	0
UNDER Vests Merino, each		4	0
TRAVELLING Suits		20	0
TRAVELLING Shirts		6	8
FALSE SHIRT CUFFS "Double" per doz.		8	0
OVERLAND TRUNKS, Southgate's		25	0
OVERLAND CHAIRS		10	0
RUGS AND MAUDS		16	0
JOUVIN'S KID GLOVES "Gentleman's"		2	12

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

THE ANCHOR LINEN FACED COLLAR.

ONE RUPEE PER DOZ.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

D. S. KEMP AND COMPANY, PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS, 5, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, AND BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY,

specially established for the careful dispensing of prescriptions, and the importation and manufacture of

PURE DRUGS.

CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS.

Under the management of D. S. KEMP, eight years partner in the late firm of ROGERS & Co.

D. S. K. & Co., in sincerely thanking the public for the ready and generous support accorded them, have much satisfaction in stating that they have now more thoroughly organized their business, and are extending its various departments, so as to meet fully and promptly the wishes of all who favour them with orders. It has from the beginning been their care to insure the perfect purity and trustworthiness of every preparation they make, as being the only means of securing uniformity and correctness in the dispensing of prescriptions.

They have also endeavoured to reduce, as far as consistent with quality, the prices of all the articles in which they deal, and the demand which has arisen for many of their preparations amply assures them of public approval.

PRINCIPAL ESTABLISHMENT:
5, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT.
BRANCH
BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA.

MEDICINE CHESTS. The Chests known under D. S. K. & Co.'s name are made expressly for them in England, and have peculiar adaptations for tropical climates.

There can be no doubt of their incalculable utility to

Residents	Planters
Tourists	Contractors
Travellers	Mariners
Explorers	Yachtsmen

and all whose circumstances or avocations remove them from immediate medical assistance.

Abundant testimony to their value has been received from purchasers who have attributed their freedom from epidemics to their having these boxes of remedies always at hand.

Experience is constantly being taken advantage of to improve the Chests, and render them as perfect as portability will allow.

In ordering, it should be stated for what purpose the Chest is required, and whether for the use of one individual a family, or a party.
Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

AUSTRALIAN EXTRACT OF BEEF.

IMPORTANT TO MESSES.

A large Consignment of the above Extract in beautiful condition has just been received by the undersigned, Agents for Messrs. H. M. WHITEHEAD & Co., Clarence River, Australia, and is now being sold at the low price of Rupees Six per Pound.

Messrs. WHITEHEAD & Co., who own some of the finest pasture land in Australia, now export their Extract to most quarters of the world. It is of exquisite flavour, keeps for an indefinite period, and makes the most delicious Soups, Gravies, Sauces, and Cordials.

Rs. 6 per lb. Considerable reduction in taking a large quantity.
Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

COCONADA CHEROOTS.—Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co. have just landed an extra choice lot of the above, made from the finest tobacco crop of the season.

An arrangement just entered into with one of the first Cherootists of Coconada will now enable D. S. K. & Co. to supply these luxuries in any quantity.

Brands.—Burmah; Havannah; Trichinopoli; Babington; Secunderabad. D. S. KEMP & Co.
Bombay, 2nd September 1868.

ROSSELET & Co., Watch-makers, Jewellers, Opticians, Engravers, and Dealers in Electro-plated Ware! &c.!! &c.!!!

Beg to direct the attention of intending purchasers to their extensive Stock of English and Foreign

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

The whole of which have been manufactured expressly to meet the requirements of India wearers, and though differing greatly in price, according to the various degree es of excellence of finish, can nevertheless be equally recommended, and each guaranteed for the same period.

The following are the kinds which have obtained the greatest celebrity for superiority of workmanship and accuracy of performance:—

COURVOISIER BROTHERS,
BENOIT,
PATECK,
McCABE
JNO. JONES.

CAUTION.—Spurious imitations of our trade marks having been made by unprincipled parties, we invite the public to inspect the Genuine Mark on our Watch Cases to avoid fraud and imposition.

NOTICES.

MR. J. NEUBERG—Bombay No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort.
Discount 10 per cent; Cash on delivery of Goods.

MUSICAL BOXES.—A new consignment of Musical Boxes, playing 10 Indian Airs, with Harmoniflute accompaniment and Bells exposed; also a few playing the most popular English and Foreign Airs.
J. NEUBERG.

GOLD AND SILVER PENCIL CASES, plain and ornamental, suitable for presents to Ladies and Gentlemen.
J. NEUBERG.

FANCY GOODS in great variety.
J. NEUBERG.

BOHEMIAN GLASS AND PORCELAIN WARE of the latest style. J. NEUBERG.

EMBROIDERY of the latest designs and patterns for Slippers and Cushions, finished and half finished.
J. NEUBERG.

WATCHES.—Best Geneva WATCHES for Ladies and Gentlemen (Gold and Silver).
Bombay, 26th Sept. 1868. J. NEUBERG.

WALL PAPERS 4,000 Rolls from as. 6 to Rs. 3 per Roll. J. NEUBERG.

READING LAMPS German Silver and Brass, with Milk GlassShades, at Rs. 10 and 16 each. Tucker's Lamps with Bronze Stands and Green Shades, at Rs. 20 each.
J. NEUBERG.

TABLE LINEN, English and Country made Table Cloths and Napkins of a great variety and size: also Bathing and Washing Towels.
No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

TO ENGINEERS, COTTON PRESS OWNERS, &c.—A thoroughly experienced MECHANICAL ENGINEER and DRAUGHTSMAN would be glad to meet with an Engagement to take charge (in a month's time) of a Cotton Press, or other Works, or to superintend the erection and working of any class of Machinery. Is of good business habits, and can produce most satisfactory Testimonials. Apply by letter to "A. P.," Office of this Paper.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that a further DIVIDEND, at the rate of Rs. 390 per Share, for the half-year ending 30th June 1868, will be payable to the Shareholders in the Company on the Register on the 30th June last, on production of Share Certificates, at the Office of the undersigned on and after MONDAY the 4th instant.
By order of the Directors,
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 11th September 1868.

TO HOUSEHOLDERS and BACHELORS living in Apartments &c., &c.—The very recent improvements made by the Engineers to Moule & Co., in their recently patented invention, have now perfected the same, and not only are Moule's Earth Closets beyond the possibility of getting out of order; but fittings have been made, and consigned to the undersigned, which can be adapted to any existing accommodation, rendering the same almost as salutary as the adoption of a Closet. No family should be without either an Earth Closet or Set of Fittings. Prices of Closets range from Rs. 95 to Rs. 110, and fittings from Rs. 27.
Apply to CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS OF WINES, SPIRITS, AND LIQUEURS.

Established in Bordeaux & London in 1815, & in India in 1842.

LONDON HOUSES { *Wholesale and for Export only*—Tower Bonded Vaults, Mark Lane. *Retail*—Charing Cross Railway Arches, Villiers Street, Strand.

BORDEAUX HOUSE { *Wholesale and for Export*—Place du Champ de Mars. *Agencies*—Paris—Pau—Bagneres de Bigorre—Bagneres de Luchon—Cannes—Nice—Biarritz—San Remo—Hyeres—Dieppe—Brussels.

REPRESENTATIVES

In China, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Mauritius, New York, New Zealand, Manilla, New Orleans.

WE beg respectfully to solicit the commands of MESSES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS OF WESTERN INDIA. Our business in Europe has for upwards FIFTY YEARS been confined to the Wine trade, and being importers on the London and Bordeaux market, we claim to be in a position to meet the requirements of the Indian public; superior to all competing Agencies in Bombay.

We subjoin our LIST OF SELECTED WINES for this Market, and beg to intimate:—

1st. That we cannot execute orders for less than 1 dozen quarts, or 2 dozen pints of either one of them; Liqueurs excepted Those in not less quantities than ½ dozen pints or quarts.

2nd. That our Wines and Spirits are procurable from every respectable General Shopkeeper in Bombay and at Out-stations; they, however, fix their own selling prices for them.

3rd. That our quotations are for delivery from our Godowns, and that we do not take the risk of subsequent breakage. Nor can we undertake to deliver Wines, &c. in Bombay.

4th. That our quotations for *all* Sparkling Wines do not provide for examination of original packed Cases, or for the rejection of alleged or broken bottles likely to be found in such cases, on arrival, after a long sea voyage. We guarantee each Case to contain its full complement of sound Bottles at time of shipment, but at our prices, cannot provide for atmospheric or climatic influences; if our constituents wish us to take this risk, which affects sparkling wine more than any other, we can only do so by adding Rs. 4 per dozen quarts, and Rs. 2½ per dozen pints to our quotations.

CLARETS.

Shipped from our own Bordeaux House.

		per doz. Qts.	Pts.
A 1—Chateau Latour or Monton. Gold capsule, Labelled & Branded		Rs. 30	Rs. 16
No. 1—Rauzan, Black capsule,	do.	„ 25	„ 14
„ 2—Leoville, Blue capsule,	do.	„ 22	„ 12
„ 3—La rose, Yellow capsule,	do.	„ 18-8	„ 10-8
„ 4—St. Julien, Green capsule,	do.	„ 17	„ 10
„ 5—Medoc, Red capsule,	do.	„ 15-8	„ 9
„ 6—Medoc, White capsule	do.	„ 13-8	
Sauterne, Red capsule,	do.	„ 22	

Very choice BURGUNDIES—RED AND WHITE.

Chambertin, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 32
Nuits, ditto	„ 26
Macon, ditto	„ 21
Chablis, ditto	„ 22

The finest CHAMPAGNES *that can be shipped.*

Finest Dry Sparkling, Gold foil, Labelled & Branded,	Rs. 36 0	Rs. 19 8
Fine Sparkling, Silver Foil ditto	„ 32 0	„ 17 8
Good Sparkling „ ditto	„ 27 0	„ 14 8

GERMAN WINES.

Of our own Selection.

Nonpareil Hock and Moselle, Sparkling, Gold foil, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 36	Rs. 19-8
Muscatel do. and do., 1st quality, Silver foil	„ 32	„ 17-8
Moselle Still, Marcobrunner	„ 34	„ ...
„ „ Braunberger, do.	„ 25	„ ...
Hock „ Johannisberger	„ 42	„ ...
„ „ Forster Traminer	„ 34	„ ...
„ „ Rudesheimer, do.	„ 26	„ ...
„ „ Hocheimer, do.	„ 23	„ ...

Specially selected SHERRIES *for tropical consumption.*

Amontillado, very choice and superior	Rs. 32	0
Amoroso, very choice, full flavored, soft, pale	„ 28	0
Sherry No. 1, Green seal, full bodied, gold color, dry.	„ 22	0
do „ 1, Blue seal, pale and dry	„ 23	0
do „ 1, Brown seal, very light gold and dry	„ 22	0
do „ 2, Yellow seal, pale and dry an excellent Dinner Wine	„ 18	8
do „ 3, White seal, a good Dinner Wine	„ 15	8
Marsala, Virgin	„ 15	0
Madeira, East India (one voyage)	„ 33	0

PORTS.

	Qts.	Pts.
A 1 quality, Gold seal, an Invalid's Wine	Rs. 30 0	
1st quality, Black seal, a Deserts Wine	„ 24 8	14-8
2nd do Red seal a good sound Wine	„ 18	9

SPIRITS.

These are protected by Patent Trade Mark Capsules and Labels.

Heart-shaped Labels.

Very Superior Old Pale Cognac, No. 1. Black Capsule	Rs. 32
Superior Pale Cognac, No. 2.—Yellow capsule	„ 28
Cognac, Pale, No. 3—White capsule	„ 25
Rum, Superior Old Jamaica, 1st quality	„ 22
Gin, London Old Tom, 1st quality	„ 21
Whiskey, 1st quality, Irish	„ 23
„ „ Scotch	„ 21
Geneva, in flasks (1 dozen in a case)	„ 21

LIQUEURS.

The finest; Cheap imitations we do not ship.

	Qts.	Pts.	
Curacoa, finest Amsterdam, Orange or White.	Rs. 40	22	0
Maraschino di Zara, best	„ 40	22	0
Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	„ 30	16	0
Orange Bitters (the best)	„ 20		

OUR TERMS for Cash payments, Credit, &c., are as follows:—5 per cent discount allowed off our published quotations for payments made within a month from purchase; Three months' Credit will be allowed to approved parties, without Discount; Interest will be charged at 10 per cent per annum beyond Three months; MESSES, on comparing our quotations with direct London Invoices (taking care to add thereto all charges for Agency, Freight, Duty, &c.), will find that Wine, &c., CAN BE SUPPLIED THEM MOST ECONOMICALLY FROM OUR BOMBAY GODOWNS, our Stocks will afford much choice for selection.

IN addition to our own exclusive business of WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, we have been entrusted with the AGENCY for MOULE & Co.'s PATENT EARTH CLOSETS.

We are also empowered to receive Indents for Carriages of every description from the MANUFACTURERS by special appointment to THE QUEEN, H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, and H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Further particulars and illustrations of the above-named articles can be obtained at our offices in DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Mr. BRYAN MEYRICK KING is admitted a PARTNER into our FIRM from the 1st July 1868.
Geo. S. KING & Co.

FORT LIVERY STABLES.—CONVEYANCES of all descriptions to be had at a moment's notice—at any hour, day or night. No. 6, Nesbit Lane, Fort, behind Messrs. Framjee, Sands, & Co.
Terms—Cash.

THE CUSTOMERS of the BOMBAY GAS COMPANY (LIMITED) are hereby informed that Mr. PERCY E. LAURENT is no longer in the employ of the Company, and he is prohibited from collecting any Monies on their account.
By order of the Board,
THOS. PROUD,
Resident Engineer and Manager.

TO BE SOLD, by private TENDER, all that piece or parcel of LAND with the dwelling-houses and buildings standing thereon, called or known as the Village of Hurrialli, in the Talooka of Salsette, Tannah Collectorate.

Tenders will be received up to the Thirtieth day of September, 1868.

The Vendors do not bind themselves to accept the highest or either Tender.

For particulars and conditions apply to Mr. G. R. WILSON, Managing Trustee of B. H. CAMA'S ESTATE, or Mr. JOHN S. HURRELL, Solicitor.—Dated, Bombay, 19th September 1868.

NOTICE.—TENDERS will be received by the MARINE STOREKEEPER, Bombay Dockyard, up to NOON on MONDAY the 5th October 1868, for the purchase of TANKS OF SIZES, from 500 to 800 Gallons, in lots not exceeding 50. The Tanks will be delivered as they come to hand.

Each Tender to be accompanied with a deposit of 25 per cent. or a guarantee from some responsible party that the purchase will be concluded and the Tanks removed within ten days.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.
W. L. SEARLE,
Lieut. late I. N., Marine Storekeeper.
Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 25th Sept. 1868.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.—NOTICE.—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Sassoon Buildings, No. 7, Apollo Street, the Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 P. M., when the following Resolution, passed at the General Meeting held on the 11th instant, will be submitted for confirmation, viz.:—

"That the Company be wound up voluntarily."

In the event of this Resolution being confirmed, a Liquidator or Liquidators will be appointed.
By order of the Directors,
J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.
Bombay, 15th September, 1868.

NOTICE.—Tenders are invited for the purchase of the whole of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company's FLOTILLA, and other ASSETS to be sent in on or before the 30th instant, at 4 P. M. Such Tenders to be opened by the Liquidators, who shall be appointed at the Meeting to be held on that day in the presence of the Shareholders who may attend.
By order of the Directors,
J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.
Bombay, 15th September 1868.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK, LIMITED, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the REGISTERED SHAREHOLDERS of the BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED) will be held at the Registered Office of the Bank, No. 7, Hornby Row, on THURSDAY, the 1st proximo, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of laying before the Meeting the Liquidators' Account showing their acts and dealings, and of the manner in which the winding up has been conducted during the preceding year.
B. R. MODY, }
ARDASEER EDULJEE CHINOY, } Liquidators.
HORMUSJEE PESTONJEE FRAMJEE, }
Bombay, 21st September 1868.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK, LIMITED, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND, at the rate of RUPEES FOURTEEN 14 per SHARE, will be paid on MONDAY, the 5th October, and on THURSDAY, the 8th idem, between the hours of 12 and 3, and on every following MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, during the same hours, to those Shareholders who have exchanged the Original Certificates and Receipts for "Liquidators' Certificates."

Shareholders or their duly constituted Attorneys must attend and produce these Certificates on application for Dividend.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED on the 26th INSTANT, and until further notice.
B. R. MODY, }
ARDASEER EDULJEE CHINOY, } Liquidators.
HORMUSJEE PESTONJEE FRAMJEE, }
Bombay, 21st September 1868.

NOTICE.—With reference to Advertisement inserted by the Trustees of Mr. BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA'S ESTATE, that appears in the *Times of India*, *Bombay Gazette*, *Bombay Summachar*, and *Jami-Jumshed*, 21st instant, inviting TENDERS for the purchase of the village of Hurrialy till the 30th instant, I hereby give NOTICE that the sale of this Village by my Brother Mr. RUSTOMJEE MERWANJEE DARROOKHANAWALLA to Mr. BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA, is illegal, and that a suit instituted by me and other heirs of my Father, the late Mr. MERWANJEE RUSTOMJEE DARROOKHANAWALLA is pending in the Court of the Principal Sudder Ameen at Tanna for the revocation of the Sale.

Any party if after this Notice purchase the village he will do so at his own risk.

An application to the above Worshipful Court for the Prohibitory Order is made to the above Trustees not to part with the Village until the decision of the said suit be pronounced.—Dated 23rd September 1868.
BURJORJEE MERWANJEE DARROOKHANAWALLA.

A. ALLAN,

TAILOR AND HABIT MAKER,

STAFF, MILITARY, AND NAVAL UNIFORMS.

17, Apollo Street, Bombay.

A. ALLAN has the pleasure to announce the fresh arrival of NEW STOCK, and from the superior quality of texture and design, he begs to assert that they cannot be surpassed, and at a reduction of prices which will guarantee a SPEEDY SALE.

A. ALLAN makes no pretentions of competing with Native Derzies or Borahs, but he is prepared to supply the demands of his Constituents with good fitting Garments at a lower rate than any House in Bombay.

CHEAP SUITS FROM Rs. 20 TO 25.

Superfine West of England Black Cloth for Dress or Frock Coats, which for quality cannot be equalled in Bombay.

A splendid assortment of fancy Silk Mixed Coating.
Do. Do. Trousering.
Black, Blue Oxford, and fancy Doeskins.
West of England Tweeds, of every description.
A variety of Scotch Tweeds and fancy Angolas.
Black and White Moire Antique for Vestings.
White and Coloured Diamond Quilting do.
The new Regulation Patrol Jacket for Staff, Artillery, and Infantry.
Gold and Silver Collar Ornaments.
The new Regulation Staff Corps Belts.

HOSIERY.

New Pattern English made Shirts and Collars.
A choice selection of Silk Scarfs and Neckties from Re. 1
White Silk Elastic and Fancy Braces, from Re. 1.
Sleeping Suits made to order from Rs. 16.
Flannel Shirts do. do. do. Rs. 6.
Cotton Gingham and Silk Umbrellas, 8, 10, 12, and 16 Ribbed.
Best White Kid Gloves, and White Dress Ties.

PARIS EXHIBITION BLACK SILK HATS.

The Paris Hats are the best quality and newest style.
Soft Brown and Spotted French Hats.
Ellwood's Air Chamber Hats and Bombay Staff Corp Helmet.

THE NEW CORK REGULATION HELMET.

Simpson's Patent Sewing Machine. The Queen Maab Do. Rs. 50.

SOLID LEATHER OVERLAND TRUNKS.

New Pattern Scotch Mauds and Balmoral Bonnets.
Railway Wrapper, Travelling Caps & Coupling Straps.

ALLAN'S CYCLONIANS WATERPROOF SUITS,

Made expressly to resist the severest weather; warranted not to stick together, and will last for years.
For Waterproof Suits send size of Chest and Height.
A few Waterproof Saddle covers.
Terms—Cash.

THOMSON AND COMPANY,

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,

Opposite the Secretariate,

22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,

From the late firm of

ROGERS & Co.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY REFILLED.

Messrs. Thomson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships' Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hair Brushes.	Flesh Gloves.
Nail Brushes	Chest Expanders.
Tooth Brushes.	Eau de Cologne.
Combs.	Violet Powder.
Corn Plasters.	Feeding Bottles.
Perfumery.	Court Plaster.
Sponges.	Filters.
Sponge Bags.	

AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.

PIPES TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay reference, will receive every care and attention.

THOMSON & Co.

NOTICES.

TO SHIPMASTERS AND OTHERS—VIRGINIA CAVENDISH TOBACCO FOR SALE, a few cases of 1 cwt. each, in Sticks of assorted weights.
No. 1 Forbes Street. FINLAY, CLARK, & Co.

LOST, a RECEIPT No. 49, dated 13th June 1865, granted by the Elphinstone Land and Press Company (Limited) to Mr. DOSSABHOY DHUNJEEBHOY for Transfer Deeds and Certificates of Shares in the said Company, Numbered 9381, 9398, 9407, 9408, 9410, 9411, 9423, 9429, and 9436. The Shares are now registered in Mr. DOSSABHOY'S name, and anyone having found the abovementioned Receipt is requested to send it to the Secretaries and Treasurers, Elphinstone Land and Press Company (Limited).
Bombay, 24th Sept. 1868.

TUDOR COMPANY'S ICE HOUSE.—Now landing from Ice Ship "GARNET," from Boston, and for sale by the undersigned—

2,000 Cases Kerosene Oil.
100 Barrels Tar.
150 Barrels Pitch.
200 Barrels Rosin.
100 Boxes American Clocks.
131,000 feet Lumber, 3, 2, and 1 inch.
"Orange Leaf," "Golden Leaf," and Honey Dew Tobacco.
B. F. FIELD, Junior.

SALE OF WRECK AT KURRACHEE.—There will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION at Kurrachee, on FRIDAY, 9th October, (instead of 2nd as previously advertised), on account of the concerned, in one or more lots as may be determined upon, the wreck of the Ship "MANDALAY," now lying at anchor in Kurrachee harbour, including all Spars, Rigging, Fittings, and Stores of every description belonging thereto. For particulars apply to Messrs McIVER & Co., Kurrachee, or here to
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Managers,
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation (Limited).
Bombay, 19th September 1868.

NOTICE.—Mrs. LAKE begs to intimate that she has removed the whole of her Establishment from "UXBRIDGE HOUSE," Byculla, to POONA *for the season.*

All Orders will be carefully executed as heretofore if addressed,
Mrs. LAKE,
29 Civil Lines,
Poona.

Orders must be accompanied by a Remittance or Reference for payment in Poona or Bombay.
June, 1868.

NOTICE is hereby given that LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION have been granted by the Ecclesiastical side of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to EWARD MORRISS, the Manager in Bombay of the Agra Bank (Limited), to administer the Estate and Effects in this Presidency of GEORGE PATRICK ALSTON, deceased, late of Bombay, Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery. All persons therefore having any Claims on the Estate of the said GEORGE PATRICK ALSTON are requested to send in the same to the said EDWARD MORRISS on or before the Eighteenth day of October next, after which date the remaining Assets will be remitted to the Administrator of the Estate residing in Scotland.—Dated Bombay, this 17th day of July 1868.
JOHN S. HURRELL,
Solicitor to the Administrator.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—LUBRICATING OIL.—Just received a shipment of this Oil from Young's Patent Parafin Light and Mineral Oil Company.

"Jenning's" Patent Tip-up Lavatory Basins with self-closing Supply Valves.
Suction and Delivery Hose.
Galvanised Corrugated Iron Sheets.
Cast Iron, Wrought Iron, and Lead Pipes.
Steam Engines and Boilers.
Plate, Bar, Angle and T. Iron.
Cast, Sheer, and Blister Steel.
Engineers' and Contractors' Tools.
Ornamental Cast Iron Work, Gates and Railings.
Estimates given for all kinds of Iron Work and Machinery.
17th August 1868. W. NICOL & Co.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

Call of Rs. 21-13-1, or £2 per share, upon the shares of this Company, having already Rs. 87-4-4, or £8 paid, making Rs. 109-1-5, or £10 per share, called up.

NOTICE is hereby given that in pursuance of a Resolution of the Board of Directors, the Proprietors of this Company, holding shares in India upon which Rs. 87-4-4, or £8 per share, have been already called up, are required to PAY a FURTHER CALL of Rs. 21-13-1, or £2 per share (making Rs. 109-1-5, or £10 per share), on or before the 13th day of October next at the "New Bank of Bombay, Limited," and if such Call be not paid on or before the said 13th day of October, the holders of the shares will not be entitled to receive interest upon any portion of their shares so long as such Call shall remain unpaid, but will nevertheless be chargeable with interest upon the arrears at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, and the shares will become liable to forfeiture under the "Companies' Clauses Consolidation Act 1845."

A Circular Letter for the payment of the Call will be forwarded to each shareholder.

The option of paying in full (the remaining Rs. 109-1-5 per share) upon any portion of their shares, is continued to the Shareholders; and a letter authorising the Bankers to receive the payment may be obtained on application at this Office.
WALTER KNOX,
Acting Agent.
Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, 19th August 1868

THOMAS BEAR'S

CELEBRATED

VIRGINIA SHAG & BIRD'S-EYE TOBACCO,

TRADE (The Elephant) MARK.

Sweet as the Rose

THE proprietor of these justly celebrated Tobaccos begs to call the attention of the public to the following varieties, manufactured and prepared with great care from the pure Virginia and Oriental Tobacco. And in order that no adulteration or fraudulent attempt, at imposition should take place after it has left his Manufactory, he wishes to inform the public that it is never sold except in packets and canisters of various sizes, bearing a facsimile of his signature upon them.

Virginia Shag Tobacco.	Havana Tobacco.
„ Bird's-eye „	Persian „
„ Cut Cavendish	Latakiah „
„ Returns Tobacco	Oronoko „
York River „	Imperial „
Carolina Rose.	Smoking Mixture.
Golden Gem.	Jewel of Ophir.

Importer of American Negro-head, Cavendish Honey dew, Natural Leaf, Havana Cigars, Manilla Cheeroots, Meerschaum Pipes, and all Descriptions of Tobacconists Fancy Goods.

Manufactory—High Street, Borough, London.

Sold by all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout the world Agents—EWART, LATHAM & Co., Bombay.

CLARENDON FAMILY HOTEL.

(NESBIT LANE, BYCULLA.)

THE present Proprietor, who has just purchased the property and effects belonging to the Clarendon Family Hotel, Bombay, takes this opportunity of inviting the attention of the Gentlemen who have heretofore patronised the Hotel, and of the public in general, to the vastly extended comforts and advantages which the Hotel, under the new Management, affords to sojourners and residents in Bombay.

The present Proprietor, in undertaking the business of the Hotel, has no aim to immediate profit, but he will endeavour steadastly to give the Hotel "a local habitation and a name" among a far wider circle than that in which it may hitherto be known. He has cheerfully made large sacrifices to carry this intention into effect. He trusts that those who visit the Hotel will be ready to testify that the execution does not fall short of the design.

The idea of "home comforts" and of the ease, free from restraint, which one enjoys at "home" has seldom been associated with Indian Hotels. The Proprietor hopes that the present Management of the Clarendon Family Hotel will remove this reproach as far as that Hotel is concerned. With this end in view, he will be happy to receive on most reasonable terms as many permanent residents at the Hotel as can be received without interfering with the intention to make it a home for each and all.

The Proprietor has had experience in the management of an Hotel for a number of years, and having studied the wants of European Gentlemen, he is in a position to make his Hotel all that he promises to make it. Being constantly on the premises, and attending to everything in person, he may assure his patrons that nothing that may conduce to their comfort and convenience shall be left unattended to.

The Clarendon Family Hotel possesses, among others, the following advantages:—

The Hotel premises are finely situated in the vicinity of the Byculla Railway station, while the rooms are lofty and airy, without an obstruction in any direction from buildings in the neighbourhood.

An extensive and beautiful Garden, such as no other Hotel in Bombay can boast of, surrounds the premises, the grounds in the front and rear being spacious and laid out at considerable expense and with great taste.

An abundant supply of Vehar water is available in all parts of the Hotel.

The servants have been selected with care and judgment, and all are men of experience in their profession.

The Proprietor will spare neither trouble nor expense to make the table attractive at all times. The supplies will be procured from traders of the highest respectability, whose position is a sufficient guarantee for the genuineness and excellence of their goods.

CERTIFICATES.

Certificate granted by Lord Straithnairn, G. C. B. and G. C. S. I., late Commander-in-Chief in India.

Perfectly satisfied with the Hotel, the civility and extremely obliging conduct of Mr. Framjee.
(Signed.) Hugh Rose.

Certificate granted by Lord Napier of Magdala, G. C. B. and G. C. S. I., Commander-in-Chief of Bombay.

I have found the Clarendon Hotel comfortable, and the establishment very attentive. (Signed.) R. Napier.

Certificate granted by Lieut.-Colonel R. B. Moore.

I have been here for some days on four occasions. The Proprietor and his people are particularly civil and attentive. The Hotel is quiet and clean, and there are no objectionable persons admitted. I should strongly recommend travellers giving it a trial.
(Signed.) R. B. Moore.

Colonel and Mrs. Turner remained at the Clarendon Hotel for 5 days and found it very quiet and well conducted, the Proprietor most obliging.

NOTICES.

KEROSINE LAMPS.—Just received a large consignment of Kerosine Lamps of various and elegant designs.
Kerosine Hand Lamps......Rs. 2
Kerosine Table Lamps from ......Rs. 10
Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

ICE MACHINES.—Just to hand a fresh stock of CARRIES' ICE-MAKING MACHINE, of the improved kind, at greatly reduced prices for Cash.
To make 2½ lbs. each operation Rs. 125.
„ „ 4½ „ „ „ „ 225.
Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

THE EMPEROR'S BINOCULAR.—The Emperor's Binocular is justly esteemed the most perfect Binocular that has been produced. Each Sight-glass consists of three Lenses, and each object-glass of three Lenses also, consequently there are Twelve Lenses contained in each Binocular, and by which the *greatest possible power and the largest field of vision* are obtained. The Emperor's Binocular is also admirably adapted for use at Night.

The Casing is of Metal, firmly covered with specially prepared Leather. The Focus-glasses are regulated by a screw adjustment and moveable shades protect the Object-glasses from glare, rain, &c. Each Binocular is fitted in a strong Patent Leather Case, with Shoulder Strap and Buckle complete, the whole being contained within a very small space.

PRICE—EIGHTY RUPEES.

DOUBLE DESPATCH BOX.—This is a new and most useful description of DOUBLE DESPATCH BOX. It is manufactured of Metal throughout, is strongly brass bound, and is secured with Hobbs' Patent Lock.

The Lid contains a Compartment, fastened with lock and key, for the security of valuable papers, &c., requiring to be readily accessible.

The Superior Tray is divided into small divisions, and contains two spring Inks, and Ruler.

The Under Tray is divided for Writing Papers, Envelopes, &c., &c., and there is ample space underneath the Under Tray in which to deposit Documents, Deeds, &c., &c.

SOUNDY & Co. have just received a fresh consignment of the above Boxes, which for compactness and durability are strongly recommended. Rs. 50 each.

The above is fully illustrated in our Catalogue for 1868. Free by post on application.
SOUNDY & Co.
Rampart Row, and Forbes Street, Bombay.

MASONIC JEWELS.—A large assortment of very beautiful Masonic Jewels has just been received by Messrs. SOUNDY & Co. at whose Establishment they may be inspected.

The following is a list of principal:—

Silver Gilt Excellent Masters' Jewels	Rs. 18
Gold do. do. do.	30
Gold Mounted Mark (Cornelian)	22
do. do. (Pearl)	22
Silver Gilt Royal Arch Jewel Brilliant	25
do. do. do.	36
do. do. do.	40
Hall Marked 18 Carat Royal Arch Brilliant	105
do. do. do.	95
Past Masters' Jewels Oval Wreath with Gold Edges and Emblems and Rose Diamond Eye	100
Chased Silver Gilt P. M. Jewel Bright Gold Emblems on Enamel	42
Red Cross Knight with Serpent and Cross	28
P. M. Jewel Gilt Emblems under Glass	25
Silver Knight Templars' Star with Cube	21
Ark Mariners' Silver Gilt Jewel	15
P. M. Jewel Gilt Emblems under Glass	22
18 Carat Gold Red Enamelled R. C. P. K. T.	30
Silver Gilt Knight of Malta's Cross	12
do. Royal Arch Jewel	33

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE CHANDELIER, Silver Electro-plated and with richly cut Pendants.
Two Light, complete, Rs. 150
Three Light „ „ 200

WINDSOR CASTLE CHANDELIER, Silver Electro-plated and with richly cut Pendants.
Two Light, complete, Rs. 125
Three Light „ „ 175

NEW PATTERN ELEGANT HANGING LAMPS.
Bronzed, complete, ... each Rs. 40
Electro-Silvered, complete...... each „ 55

Soundy & Co. invite particular attention to these elegant Lamps, which are of the best Manufacture.

READING LAMPS with under Shade and punkah top.
Bronzed, One Light... ... ... Rs. 25
Do. Two Light... ... ... „ 40

German Silver.
One Light... ... ... Rs. 40
Two Light... ... ... „ 55

PATENT ARGYLE TABLE LAMP.
Small, Bronze... ... ... Rs. 35
Large, do. ... ... „ 45
Cut Glass Pillar and Silver-plated Mounts. „ 60

PATENT UNDER SHADE TABLE LAMPS.
Small, Bronze... ... ... Rs. 35
Large, do. ... ... „ 45
Cut Glass Pillar and Silver-plated Mounts. „ 60
Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c. &c.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette Press* is prepared to execute Copper Plate Printing and Engraving on the Premises.

Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., Card Plates, Wedding Cards, &c. &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office.
April, 1868.

PICTURE FRAME MOULDINGS.—The Best and Cheapest House in the trade. 1½-inch doubl, OG Maple 18s. per dozen, 12 feet lengths; 2-inch ditto 24s.; 2½-inch ditto 30s. Rosewood and Walnut same price.

GOOD MOULDINGS AND WELL POLISHED.

Gilt insides ½-inch 3s. 6d. per dozen, 6 feet ¾-inch ditto 5s., 1½-inch ditto 8s.

GILT FRAME MOULDINGS, 1inch 10s. per dozen. ½- inch ditto 15s.; 1½-inch ditto 20s., 6 feet. Large assortment of Chromo-Lithographs, 24 different subjects, 29 by 22, 7s. 6d. each.

Engravings of every description kept in stock; also some cheap Prints, 30 by 24, 9s. per dozen; Rings 2s per gross. GEORGE REES, 57, Drury Lane, London. Estab. 1800

THE PHARMACOPŒIA, The Second Edition (page 188) of the Translation of the Pharmacopœia of the Royal College of Physicians of London, by Dr. G. F. Collier, published by Longman and Co.:—"It is no small defect in this compilation (speaking of the Pharmacopœia) that we have no purgative mass but what contains aloes; yet we know that hæmorrhoidal persons cannot bear aloes, except it be in the form of

COCKLE'S PILLS,

which chiefly consist of aloes, scammony, and colocynth, which I think are formed into a sort of compound extract, the acridity of which is obviated, I suspect, by an alkaline process, and by a fourth ingredient (unknown to me), of an aromatic tonic nature. I think no better and no worse of it for its being a patent medicine. I look at it as an article of commerce and domestic convenience, and do not hesitate to say it is the best made pill in the kingdom; a muscular purge, and a hydrogogue purge combined, and their effects properly controlled by a dirigent and corrigent. That it does not commonly produce hæmorrhoids, like most aloetic pills, I attribute to its being thoroughly soluble, so that no undissolved particles adhere to the mucous membrane."

CASHMEER AND UMRITSUR

SHAWL DEPOT AND AGENCY.

MESSRS. DAVEE SAHAEE and CHUMBA MULL, of Umritsur, have the honor to inform those who have hitherto been pleased to deal with them, and the public of India in general, that they continue to supply either—at once from their own extensive Stores,—or to order, when special patterns or manufactures may be required,—every article made of Shawl, wool, (technically known as Pushmeena, because manufactured of Pushm,) and that they have now a large and varied Stock of genuine Cashmeer Shawls (long and square), and Umritsur ditto, which designation includes the looms of Noorpoor, Jelalpoor, Loodeeana, &c., &c. Their Muleeda shawls, long and square, braided in Silk and of the newest patterns, are very handsome, and peculiarly suited for cold climates, Muleeda is sold (as also Puttoo) in pieces.

Their Chogas, Opera Cloaks, Table Covers, &c., (prepared to order chiefly) are universally sought after. Their Dress pieces, Capes, Polkas, &c., similarly prepared to order) are the admiration of all purchasers, while their Chudders (woven of the finest Cashmeer shawl-wool thread) have obtained a world wide reputation. No less than four hundred were sold at the last Paris and London Exhibitions, numerous that D. S. and C. M. feel assured thousand, might have been disposed of, had they been available Varieties of these are on hand, with needle-work Shawborder, braid borders and plain black borders, and sell readily at from 70 to 80 Rs., according to quality and work. The price of the more ordinary ones is from 33 to 37 Rs.

The Silks, manufactured to the order of Davee Sahaee and Chumba Mull, have been greatly admired; and it may be stated, in witness of their claim to public support, in every branch of their business, that they hold Certificates of Honorable mention, Silver medals without end from Paris, London, Lahore, Jubbulpore and Agra, and one of the three gold medals awarded by the Punjab Exhibition of 1864, in proof of the superior excellence the of items they exhibited.

They are prepared to receive orders from Officers Commanding Regiments, European or Native, Artillery, Cavalry, or Infantry, for Silk Sashes, Kummerbunds, Pugrees, &c. but require samples, as a guide, in most instances, as patterns vary so much.

Note.—Messrs. Davee Sahaee and Chumba Mull, General Agents, take the opportunity of stating that with the view of saving all unpleasant references, their prices are fixed, and that they will on no account, abate anything on the same, whether the orders they may be favored with are large or small.

Those who are good enough to favor them with orders will be pleased to furnish their full address.

A Detailed List of goods, with approximate prices, will appear in the next Issue of this paper.
DAVEE SAHAEE & CHUMBA MULL.
Shawl Dealers and Agents.
Umritsur, 1st October 1867.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London Banks.. ...	6 months' sight.	1s. 11½d.
Do. Credits.. ..	6 Do, do....	1s. 11 9/16d. to 1s. 11 11/16d.
Do. Documents..	6 Do. do....	1s. 11¾d. to 1s. 11⅞d.
Calcutta	At sight .. .	100 to 100½
Do.	30 days' sight..	99¾
Do.	60 Do. do. ...	99½
China...	60 days' sight...	224

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-8
Bank of England Notes	„ 10-4
Spanish Dollars	„ 225
Carolas..	„ 290
Mexican Dollars	„ 220
German Crowns	„ 210
Five-Franc Pieces..	„ 223
Bar Silver	„ 108-8
Gold Leaf	„ 18-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	„ 10-9

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities	7 per cent
Mercantile Bills	10 do.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Government Securities	4 per cent.
Mercantile Bills..	6 do.
Four per cent. Co.'s „ 1835-36 .. .. / „ „ 1842-43 .. ... / „ „ 1854-55	94½
Five per cent Co.'s Rs. Loan 1856-57	108¾
Five per cent. Public Works Loan 1854-54.. ..	106
Five and half per cent.	114¼

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 29TH SEPTEMBER.

		Per Candy.
Oomrawuttee / Akote..	New	220 to 222
Broach...		225 to 228
Dhollera.. / Bhownuggur		235 to 236
Veeravul..		210 to 215
Vingorla..		222 to 225½
Dharwar Sawginned		227 to 228
Khandeish.. / Barsee		212 to 215

Ready sales ....350 Candies.
Market dull.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 29.
Lindesay, Lieutenant, 60th Rifles, on duty, from Bangalore.
Barclay, Captain and Paymaster, 46th Regiment, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURE.—SEPTEMBER 29.
Greig, Captain, Royal Engineers, on duty, to Carwar.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—29TH SEPTEMBER.

London....	Cotton......£1 0s. 0d.	Nominal per ton.	
	Seeds ......£1 0s. 0d.	do. do.	
Liverpool..	Cotton......£1 5s. 0d.	to £1 12s. 6d. do.	
	Seed ......£1 0s. 0d.	to £1 5s. 0d.	
Overland..	Cotton......£4 10s. 0d.	per 40 cubic feet	
China ...	Sailing vessel. Cotton...Rs. 2 to 3	per bale nominal.	
	Steamer do...Rs. 4 to 6	per bale.	
	„ Opium...Rs. 13 to 20	per chest.	
Calcutta..	Salt ....Rs. 2 to 3	per ton.	
Mauritius.	Gram ....Rs. 0 12 0	per bag.	

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
Sept. 29	Northern Queen...	Keenan	Calcutta.
	Fanny	Weir	Rangoon.
	Golden Eagle	Muir	Moulmein.
	Pride of the Ganges	Jones	Callao.
	Cashmere (s)	Dickinson.....	Calcutta

The ship *Stebonheath*, Peacock, to Moulmein, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The steamer *Governor Higginson* began to load yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.
Sept. 23 Poonah ....H. Napier.......Mauritius, Aug. 20.
DEPARTURE.
Sept. 3 City of Pekin....... —— .... ——

MADRAS.

DEPARTURES.
Sept. 23 Roxburgh Castle ...C. Dinsdale......London.
Victoria Bridge ...M. Lawry.........Covelong.
Havering ....Maxted...........Coconada.
Calliope ....Simmons ....Calcutta.

WEATHER REPORTS.

KOLAPORE, 29TH, 12 NOON.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west, thermometer 81, heavy rain last night.
CANNANORE, 29TH, 9 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind south-west, thermometer 77, barometer 29·070 rainfall 2 inches 11 cents.
CARWAR, 29TH, 9-30 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west, thermometer 79, barometer 30·11.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

COOMPTA, 28TH, 11-15 A.M.—Imperfect communication with Mangalore since 11-10 P.M.
BELLARY, 28TH, 11-35 A.M.—Communication with Bangalore since 10-35 A.M.
BELLARY, 28TH, 1-45 P.M.—Interruption with Bangalore since 11-45 A.M.
BELLARY, 28TH, 4-50 P.M.—Communication with Bangalore since 2-5 P.M.
KURRACHEE, 28TH 11-40 A.M.—Cable right to Fao, Turkish line right to Constantinople, Persian line right to Tabreez, Egyptian line right. Latest dates: Great Britain via Turkey 26th. None received from Egypt.
NOWSHERA, 28TH, 5 P.M.—Office opened this day.
DHARWAR, 29TH, 9 A.M.—Bellary perfect.
NASSICK, 29TH, 12-45 P.M.—Interruption with Bhosawul.

NOW READY, PART III. OF
THE BOMBAY
MUNICIPAL RECORD.

(PUBLISHED WITH THE CO-OPERATION OF THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER OF BOMBAY.)

CONTENTS OF PART III.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER FOR 1867:—
Changes in Law.
Organization of Municipal Establishment.
Public Health.
Sanitary Progress.
Markets.
Bandora Slaughter Houses.
Burial Grounds.
Drainage.
Vehar Water Works.
Lighting the Streets.
Overbridges and Miscellaneous Improvements in Roads.
Progress of the Land Survey.
Workshops.
Income and Expenditure.
Concluding Remarks.
Correspondence regarding the Interception of Drains in Back Bay by the Government Reclamation.
Statement of Licenses issued during 1867.
Statement showing outstanding Balances, &c., on account of Rates and Taxes.
Statements showing receipts and payments of several Municipal Funds.
DR. HEWLETT'S HEALTH REPORT FOR 1867.
Road Scraping, &c.
The Foreman Carpenter.
Offensive and Dangerous Trades.
The Burial Grounds.
Market and Slaughter House Establishment.
Nightsoil and Halacore Establishments.
European Inspectors.
Registration of Births and Deaths.
Sanitary Retrospect.
The Sanitary Improvements.
Mortuary Tables.
MR. RUSSEL AITKEN'S ANNUAL REPORT.
Superintendence of New Dwelling Houses.
New Revenue Survey.
Necessity for a Boundary Commission.
Municipal Act insufficient for control of new buildings. Roads.
Destructive Effects of various kinds of Traffics on Roads.
New Main thoroughfares.
Constructions of Overbridges.
Lighting of Streets.
Slaughter Houses at Bandora.
Cutchra Siding at Boree Bunder.
New Nightsoil Depot at Boree Bunder.
New Nightsoil Cart Depot.
Markets.
Present Esplanade Markets.
Null Bazaar Markets.
Bombay Waterworks.
State of Embankment No. 3.
Extension of Waterworks.
Drainage of Bombay.
Pumping Station at Lovegrove.
Pumping Engines, &c., at do.
Municipal Workshops.
Sonapoor Outlet Sewer.
Panwell Brickworks.
Fort Sewers.
Main Drainage Question.
Wet Dock Question.
Prong Lighthouse.
Back Bay Reclamation.
Office Work.
ADDITION TO THE BENCH OF JUSTICES.
MEETING OF THE BENCH.
Application by the Clerk of the Peace for leave.
Selling Sheep at Byculla.
Petition for a refund of Halalcore Cess.
Municipal Commissioner's Report for 1867.
Fort Drainage.
Watering of the Roads.
Fort Drainage (*continued*).
Engine Whistles, Railway Crossings, &c.
Nowrojee Hill Road.
Belassis Road.
Scraping of the Roads.
Commissioner's Report.
Vote of thanks to the Commissioner and his Colleagues.
Proposal to associate Mr. Crawford's name with the New Markets.
Proposal for a New Vegetable Market at Moombadavee.
Proposal to provide a Cash Balance.
The Drainage Debt.
Removal of Sheds and Huts at Byculla.
Report on Draft Building Act.
Increase of Mr. Thwaites' Salary.
Report on the Bombay Gaols.
The Roads at Parell Works of B. B. & C. I. Railway.
Proceedings of the Finance Committee.
Grant to the Proposed Native General Hospital.
Pension to a Native Clerk.
Statement of Collections.
MR. RAWLINSON'S REPORT ON MR. R. AITKEN'S MAIN DRAINAGE SCHEME.
Resolution of Government on Ditto.
MR. R. AITKEN'S WET DOCK SCHEME:—
Resolution of Bombay Government.
Despatch of Sir S. Northcote.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.
No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS
RECEIVED BY STEAMER "BARODA" ON SATURDAY LAST.

Birds of Prey. By Miss Braddon......................Rs. 1 8
Molesworth's Engineering Formula 3 8
Mrs. Brown in America.. 0 12
Ada Isaacs Menken's Infelicia 4 0
Grant as a Soldier and Statesman. By Howland... 9 0
Paid in Full. By H. Byron.................................. 1 8
Russell's Eccentric Personages............................ 1 8
Boy's Own Midsummer Volume, 1868................... 3 12
Haskoll's Engineer's and Contractor's Estimate Book 15 12
Albert Smith's Humorous Sketches...................... 0 12
The Provost. By John Galt................................. 1 8
Rogers's How to speak Hindoostani 1 2
Aitken's Practice of Physic. 2 Vols. New Edn.... 25 4
Oliver's Manual of Shipping Law 2 12
Templeton's Workshop Companion...................... 3 12
The Queen's Journal in the Highlands................. 1 14
Campbell's My Indian Journal............................ 12 0
Chappell's Harmonium Instructor 1 2
——— German Concertina Instructor 1 2
Scenes of Clerical Life. By G. Eliot.................... 2 4
Nobody's Child. By W. E. Suter 0 12
Choice Nursery Songs... 0 12
Famous Nursery Ballads 0 12
The Haunted and the Haunters.—Tales from Blackwood 1 8
Humphry Clinker. By Smollett........................... 1 8
The Family Doctor... 2 12
Champion Handbook of Sculling, Cricket, Gymnastics, &c.. 0 12
Artemus Ward, his Book. Orpheus C. Kerr's Papers. The Biglow Papers. Major Jack Downing. The Nasby Papers. Each......... 0 8
The Railway Book of Fun.................................... 0 12
Hanover Square for September........................... 0 12
Aunt Louisa's Alphabet of Fruits 0 12
Blank Music Books, bound, 1 and 2 qrs.......Rs. 2 & 4 0

NEW GERMAN NOVELS.
Zwei Braüte De Tauffschein. Golo Raimund......... 1 8
Burgerlich Blut—Kein Vertrauen. Von Golo Raimund 1 8
Vergissmeinnicht und Lilie. Von D. Kaszony......... 2 4

BANJO STRINGS.—Rs. 1½ per Set.

Bombay, 28th Sept. 1868. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.
No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS
EXPECTED BY THE "SALSETTE" ABOUT SATURDAY NEXT.
☞ ORDERS NOW REGISTERED.

World of Fashion. For September.....................Rs. 1 0
London and Paris Ditto.. 1 0
Le Follet (Paris) Ditto.. 1 4
Exeter Hall (Sacred Music), Ditto.......................... 0 12
Bradshaw's Continental Railway Guide. For Sept... 2 12
Thackeray's Esmond, Vol. I. (New Illustrated Edn.) 5 12
Dickens's Hard Times. (Ditto) 2 4
Tales of the Spirit World 0 12
Bellew's Poets' Corner 5 12
Happy Thoughts 1 14
Riley's Treatise on the Mule 4 8
Hallam's School History of the Middle Ages 3 0
Molesworth's Engineering Formulæ—thin paper, Russia Leather Binding 6 8
Hurst's Agricultural Surveyor's Hand-book, Ditto. 6 8
Thaddeus of Warsaw.. 0 8
Crumbs from a Sportsman's Table......................... 1 8
Byron's Poetical Works, (Warne's Edition) 0 12
Smyth on Antiquity of Intellectual Man 6 12
The Verdi Album 5 12
Drawing-Room Music Book, 2 Vols........................ 6 0
Thompson's Arithmetic Rs. 2¾; Key to Ditto...... 3 12
Milton's Prose Works, 5 Vols. 13 4
Pickwick Abroad. By Reynolds 6 12
Smiles's Self-Help 4 8
Text-Book Schools of Musquetry 1 8
Waterdale Neighbours 1 8
Gulliver's Travels 0 8
Galiot's Universal Curve Tables 2 12
Clarke's Electrical Measurement 4 8
Shifts and Experiencies of Camp Life, Parts 1 to 6. 11 4
Hymns, Ancient and Modern. With Music 2 12
————————(Morocco) 7 8
————————(Ditto, and Red Cross.) 9 8
——Without Music. 8 as., 10 as., 14 as., Re. 1, and 1 4
Blunders in Speaking Corrected 0 4
Etiquette, Politeness, &c., &c............................... 0 12
Mr. Jones's Evening Party 0 12
A Dangerous Woman 0 8
Darky Dramas, 3 Parts 2 4
Little Arthur's History of England 1 14
Claret's Complete Craft Masonry (Lock and Key.) 35 0
Mackay's Lexicon of Freemasonry 3 12

PIANOFORTE MUSIC.
Song—Katie's Letter 1 8
——.The Blind Girl to her Harp 1 8

NEW GERMAN NOVELS.
Ein Deutsches Weib 1 8
Ein Hartes Hertz 1 8
Frauenhass and Frauenliebe.................................. 3 12
Stadt der Intelligenz 1 2

SUNDRIES.
Gillott's Crow Quills. Per Card 1 8
———Mapping Pens. Per Card 1 8
Winsor and Newton's Crimson Lake. Per Cake... 1 0
————————Cobalt ....Per Cake... 1 4
————————Prussian Blue. Per Cake... 0 8
Rowney's Drawing Pencils, HB. & HH. Per doz. 1 8

CHESSON & WOODHALL.
Bombay, 29th Sept. 1868.

A MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS of the LONDON AND BOMBAY BANK was held at Mr. Manisty's Office THIS DAY at three o'clock P.M., Mr. Manisty being not present, it was proposed by Mr. Jehangeer Bomanjee Maistry, and seconded by Mr. Anundrow Sadasew, that Mr. Sudanund Balcrishna be called to the chair.
The Chairman, having taken his seat, said that he could not proceed without Mr. Manisty, their solicitor, as all the papers were with him. He also briefly explained the object of calling the Meeting, and the following Resolutions were passed:—Proposed by Mr. Furdonjee Merwanjee Bunajee, and seconded by Dhunjeebhoy Sorabjee Narellwala, and carried unanimously:—
"That the Meeting have to express their regret that their solicitor, Mr. Manisty, having called them to meet to-day, at 3 o'clock, has kept himself absent; that the Meeting be postponed to to-morrow at 4 P.M., and that Mr. Manisty be communicated with and be requested to attend positively to-morrow, as it will be against the interest of the Shareholders to delay the proceedings any longer."
Proposed by Mr. Nusserwanjee Coverjee, seconded by Nagurdass Parmanundass, that the proceedings of this Meeting be published in the Newspapers.
A vote of thanks was then passed to the Chairman.
ANUNDROW SADASEW.
Bombay, 29th Sept. 1868.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—NOTICE.—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE will be held THIS DAY (WEDNESDAY,) the 30th instant, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Chamber in Graham's Buildings. The attendance of Members is particularly requested.
By Order of the Committee,
JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.
Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, 30th September 1868.

THE WOMAN'S WORKSHOP is removed from Bellasis Junction Road to 4, Clare Road, Byculla, between the Hotel and Mrs. Lake's.
Ladies and Gentlemen's Underlinen, Children's Clothing supplied.
Address MATRON, Woman's Workshop.
29th September 1868.

TO BE LET, a commodious, airy, upper-storied BUNGALOW, situate at Grant Road, and at present occupied by the B. B. and C. India Railway Company. The premises are well suitable for a Club, a Hotel, or a Dwelling House for a large Family. For particulars apply to MR. DADABHOY HORMUSJEE CAMA, at his Office, in Fort, or to MR. DHUNJEEBHOY BYRAMJEE RANA, at Grant Road.

AUCTION SALE of very handsomely carved HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATED, GLASS, and PORCELAIN WARE, PIANO, HARMONIUM, &c., on the Byculla Railway Bridge Road, next to the Hindoo Temple.
On MONDAY, the 5th proximo, MESSRS BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at his above Residence, the very handsomely carved HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., of a Gentleman changing his residence, of which full particulars will appear hereafter.
AT 2 P.M.
One nearly new English built light MAIL PHAETON.
One ditto single Horse miniature BROUGHAM, with circular glasses in front.
No Catalougue, and the property will be on view from FRIDAY, the 2nd proximo.
BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co.
Bombay, September, 1868.

NOTICE.—All persons having Claims against, or amounts due to, the Estate of the late LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. J. LAURIE, 2nd in Command of H. M.'s 21st Regiment N. I., or Marine Battalion, are hereby requested to forward the same, and forthwith to deliver up such property belonging to the Estate as may be in their possession, to the undersigned on or before the 30th November 1868.
SAMUEL THACKER, Lieutenant-Colonel.
21st Regiment N. I., or Marine Battalion,
President, Committee of Adjustment.
Bombay, 29th September 1868.

SALE BY AUCTION.—Under instructions from the Trustees of BOMANJEE FRAMJEE CAMA, the undersigned will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION on THURSDAY, the 8th day of October next, at 3 o'clock P.M., on the premises, the following most eligible property, viz:—
All that piece or parcel of LAND or GROUND, situate without the Fort walls of Bombay, at the Mount, Mazagon, adjoining the Tank Bunder and the Gorupdavy Roads, containing by admeasurement 9,263 square yards, of which a portion of 670 square yards is held under a lease from Government, dated the 1st day of May 1868, for 45 years, and renewable in perpetuity; and the remaining portion of 8,593 square yards is held by the permission of Government, as per Resolution No. 3,810, dated the 27th day of September 1859.
The whole of the Property will be first put up in one lot if bidders at the Sale should so desire, but otherwise the same will be disposed of in five separate lots as follows:—

Lot No. 1	containing	2,263 Square Yards.
„ „ 2	„	1,750 „
„ „ 3	„	1,750 „
„ „ 4	„	1,750 „
„ „ 5	„	1,750 „

For further particulars, conditions of Sale, and inspection of the Plan of the Property, application may be made to MR. T. F. PUNNETT, Manager of Bomanjee Framjee Cama's Estate, or to MR. JOHN S. HURRELL, the Trustees' Solicitor, or to the undersigned,
BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co., Auctioneers.
Bombay, 29th September 1868.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s steam packet, will be closed on SATURDAY, the 3rd Oct. at 2 P.M.; the after-packet at 3 P.M. After-packet letters will not be forwarded unless an 8-anna stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage. Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. The latest hour for posting at the several Branch Post Offices is 1 P.M.

Saturday ..October	3	Saturday ...Nov.	14
„ ..... „	10	„ ..... „	21
„ ..... „	17	„ ..... „	28
„ ..... „	24	„ .....Dec.	5
„ ..... „	31	„ ..... „	12
„ ..... „	7	„ ..... „	19
		„ ..... „	26

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

October	30	December	25
November	27		

MAILS FOR MAURITIUS.

The Government of Mauritius having terminated their Contract with the Union Steam Ship Company for the conveyance of Mails between Ceylon and Mauritius, and between Mauritius and Natal, letters, &c., for Mauritius will, in future, be forwarded *via* Aden, to be thence conveyed by the French Mail Packets leaving Aden on the 23rd of every month.

The Mails for Mauritius will accordingly be despatched on the following dates:—

October	10	December	12
November	14		

As the communication with the Cape of Good Hope and Natal is also thus cut off, all Correspondence, addressed to those Colonies, will under instructions be sent in the Mail for London.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

	Ordinary Letters and Papers.	After Packet Letters.	At Branch Post Offices.
For Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar, Central Provinces, Punjab, N. W. Provinces and Bengal	11 A. M.	12 Noon.	10 A. M.
Do. on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, the Deccan, S. M. Country and Madras Presidency. ...	12 Noon.	1 P. M.	11 A. M.
Do. on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona, also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	A. M.	....	5 P. M. of previous day.
Do. on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, for Guzerat, Kurrachee Scind, Kattiawar and Kutch	6-30 A. M.	7½ A. M.	5 P. M. of previous day.
Do. in Southern Concan, *i. e.* for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry.	6 A. M.	....	5 P. M. of previous day.

Registered Letters and Bhanghy Parcels for despatch by all Mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 7 to 8 A.M., and from 12 noon to 5 P.M.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

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JOHN CONNON, Esq., *Deputy Chairman.*

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FORT SCHOOL—8, HORNBY ROW.

It is the object of this School to provide for Pupils of both sexes a systematic and extended course of instruction in all the branches usually taught in first-class Educational Establishments.

Increased accommodation has enabled the Committee to separate the Girls' Department, under Mrs. Macdonald and Miss Michell, from the Boys' Department, under Mr. Macdonald and an Assistant Master; both sections, however, still remaining under the personal superintendence of Mr. Macdonald.

The School has recently been recognised by the Director of Public Instruction as a High School teaching up to the Standard prescribed for Matriculation at the University.

The Course of Instruction comprises:—

Holy Scripture.	Geography, Political and Physical.
English Grammar and Composition.	Map-Drawing.
Writing and Arithmetic.	Algebra and Euclid.
History.	Latin.
	Marathi.

Music, Vocal and Instrumental.
Plain and Fancy Needle-work.

FEES:—First and Second Classes......Rs. 5 per Month.
Third Class............................ 7½ „
Fourth and Fifth Classes.......... 10 „

Four members of a family are charged as three.
A separate fee is charged for Instrumental Music.
Adequate provision has been made for the reception of Pupils as Boarders by Mr. and Mrs. MACDONALD.

D. C. BOYD,
D. MACPHERSON, } *Joint Secretaries.*

The School will be re-opened on the 8th of June.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1868.

As the letter of Mr. Gilbert Stewart touching the perversion of trust monies by the Cathedral Trustees is calculated to create an impression that the Government takes a favourable view of the Trustees' conduct, we feel bound to call attention to the subject once more. The fact is that the Government have, throughout the wretched business, behaved most handsomely. They even gave over the Government Cooperage to Miss Prescott although it had been refused by Major-General Gordon. Now, if it is true that, after reading the report of the Committee which looked into the conduct of Mr. Spring, Government exonerated that gentleman, why did not Mr. Stewart publish the official resolution entire? As it is a matter of great public interest, the subject ought not to be left in obscurity; and, on behalf of the community, we feel bound to demand publication *in full* of the Committee's report and the Government resolution. At this moment a shadow rests on all parties concerned in the diversion of the trust fund, and the Government, but erroneously, is involved in the general odium. The public conscience will not be satisfied until the whole is brought to the light of day. Why should there be concealment if there has been no wrong? Why, if any are innocent, should they be confounded with the guilty? If through a mistaken view of duty an error has been committed in good faith, make the facts plain. We have reason to believe that the statements made by "Philo-J. C." are correct, and, that being so, honesty demands a publication in full.

WHETHER our own political economy may be correctly described as "half-digested" or not, the naked dogmatism of the retrograde financiers on the other side has no pretence to being political economy at all of any sort or kind. As now avowed, with all the confidence of assured victory, the scheme is nothing more than an application of

> "The good old rule, the simple plan,
> "That he should take who has the power,
> "And he should keep who can."

The "broad and intelligent consideration of our circumstances" has resulted in a sweeping proposal to realize the economics of Rob Roy in Bombay. Take the doctrine that our island is in the nature of "a fair," and that our port has no rival on this side of India, and that, therefore, it is wise and just to levy a toll upon the merchandise and staple commodities of the transit trade. In what, we ask, does this proposal differ from the practice of a robber chief, the matchlocks of whose tribe command a pass in the hills, or of the head of a native state through whose dominions it is, if not necessary, at least convenient, that trade should pass? The sole consideration,—broad it is, audacious it is, but surely not intelligent,—which animates our native financiers, is that they must have the money, and that they will get it, if possible, even at the cost of obstructing the very foundation of our prosperity—the trade which goes through Bombay. One strong objection against the suggested black mail is that its levy will augment prices to the consumer, for a very small increase or decrease in the price of cotton, for instance, governs its production at a profit or a loss. Another strong objection rests on the perpetual interference with trade. Instead of increasing burdens and multiplying obstacles, and fettering the limbs of commerce, the legislators for Bombay ought to extend facilities, invite trade, seek to absorb the largest amount of transit traffic. That is the sound and long-sighted policy. That is the policy which the Government of India has pursued in relation to the native states; that is the policy which England has adopted; and even quite recently the Government of India, at the instance of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, caused a searching inquiry to be made in order to ascein whether any of the dues levied in the tow on the Ganges were, in their operation, tran dues. The course they adopted towards nati states on great lines of traffic, they felt coulot properly be reversed when dealing with conunities under their direct rule; and we cannotee how the Legislative Council of Bombay n sanction a measure which runs counter tae action of the Supreme Government.

What is meant by "foreign interests concerned in the conservcy of the island?" Is it intended to be impd that those who are so strangely termed fogners do not pay municipal taxes? Surely y pay the house tax, the wheel tax, the lightin police, and water rates, and the various impo hitherto in force. If they do not, why havhe authorities exempted them? Why are notrears forthwith collected? The fact is thathey do pay, these so-called foreign interestwithout whom Bombay would be a jungly swap. They pay directly, and know for what th pay; but the proposal to levy transit duties, hich would not ultimately come out of their ockets, is practically a short-sighted attemptto obstruct production, and try to make the Iropean consumer, in the case of cotton, reliev the landed interest of Bombay. The Europn manufacturers finding the cost of the stap increased, will seek other markets whe it is cheaper and less burdened; up-cntry ryots will find they cannot grow ata profit, the merchant will have fewer bales texport, and in the end the Bombay landlordsmay discover, when it is too late, that they havdestroyed the prosperity of the island. Like e of our native magnates who, by exacting exttionate rents for hovels, thinking there woul be "no competition" against his "fair," haover-reached himself and lost his market by thelight of his long-suffering tenants, to another Izaar, so the landowners of Bombay, who are ow trying to undermine the prosperity of the place, will find, should they succeed, that hey have over-reached themselves and drien trade to other inlets and outlets. The aggested scheme of import and export duties fr municipal purposes is merely a desperate xpedient, worthy of the semi-barbarous age ii which the London coal-tax originated, totally nworthy of the boasted intelligence of Bombay devised partly to fill the local coffers regardles of consequences, but mainly to favour thatixed and realized property which enjoys such anenormous advantage over all the other interestsn the island. Practically, in opposing transit duies, *we* are fighting for the permanent welfare of he very class now seeking to secure temporary ad delusive boons by striking at the vital sourceof their own augmenting wealth; while those hoadvocate transit duties are only flattering nd fomenting prejudices which drive straightfrward along the road to ruin. That is the naled truth; and it is known to be so, by enlihtened and far-sighted natives who, like ourslves, do view broadly and minutely, the whole crcumstances of Bombay.

Upon one point we are happy to express our entire agreement wih our contemporary. We join with him heartly in demanding that the Government should cotribute something towards our Municipal funds. Bombay is an imperial city, as well as a presidency capital. The general interests of the State are promoted by its trade, and far off communities feel the benefits of its enterprise. The State ought, like the Municipality and the Presidential Government, looking to the conditions of its existence and its growth, to preserve and extend, in all reasonable ways, the prosperity of Bombay. We cannot imagine on what ground Government is exempted from rates and taxes, and we cordially endorse the statement of our contemporary, that in securing exemption, the State took advantage of the public spirit of the island. But, with what face can the State be asked to repair the wrong, the very time when it is proposed to levy imperial duties for Municipal purposes? How can a claim for justice be fairly preferred, simultaneously with the perpetration of an injustice, which, if perpetrated, will be felt far beyond Bombay island, Bombay Presidency, and even beyond the limits of British India? The true way to make up the deficiencies in the local revenues, partly caused by the imperial neglects and shortcomings, is to insist on redress, and to obtain a just contribution from the general treasury. That would be sound and equitable policy; whereas the proposed exaction of dues from passing trade, and the levying of imposts upon articles of consumption are unsound, inequitable, and a "reflection on the intelligence of the community."

WE stated, the other day, that Parliament "with no love for an *octroi*, preserved the obnoxious [coal] duties because they were mortgaged;" and we are now told that "the statement misrepresents the facts." As we are not contending for victory, but merely for truth, we should readily admit our error, if it were one. Such, however, is not the case. The facts are as we stated them. Years ago Parliament found the coal duties in existence, as a local tax levied by the Corporation, and applied by them, under some pressure, to city and metropolitan improvements—not mere ornamental works, as our contemporary would mislead the public into believing. When the Board of Works was established they laid claim to a portion of the proceeds; Parliament conceded the demand; and more than three-fourths were pledged to the Thames Embankment—a work not of luxury but necessity, devised with the double object of improving the river navigation, by increasing the scour, and of affording another road into and out of the city, thereby diminishing the severe pressure upon the confined space of the old civic ways. The tax, though strongly opposed, was permitted to continue, at first until 1882, and again until 1889, as security for the repayment of the principal and interest of the loan raised by the Board to defray the cost of works begun. The duties were pledged to this use, and they were continued in order that a further sum might be raised. What analogy is there between this proceeding of Parliament and the proposed octroi for Bombay? None whatever. Here we are asked to restore duties; but our contemporary knows as well as we do that if the coal tax had lapsed, nothing, not even the vast influence of the city, would have induced Parliament to restore it. And if the proposal had been made for the first time, at any period since 1846, it would have been defeated by the silent contempt, or, as our contemporary would politely term it, the noodledom of the House. As to the share which Mr. Goschen took in the prolongation of the coal tax, we will accept the statement, without question, that he advocated and voted for coal dues under the circumstances; but there is a vast difference between accepting a tax in existence and proposing what are virtually new imposts. We say that Mr. Goschen accepted it because the proceeds were pledged to a work of necessity, therein differing from the Justices who, though in debt, repealed the License-tax without even trying to amend the schedules. We do not defend, we do not advocate the License-tax. But if Mr. Goschen is to be praised because he voted for the coal tax, what should be said of the Justices who voted against the License-tax? Further we repeat, whether our contemporary remembers it or not, that Mr. Goschen did suggest a municipal income-tax, and we repeat also that his approval of the coal-tax as against heavier rates was a choice of evils. What is proposed for Bombay is an octroi similar to that in Paris, and Mr. Goschen contended with truth that Parliament would never sanction anything like that in London. Still less would Parliament sanction transit duties, and if it did, London and the great towns would be strong enough to speedily reverse the decision.

We may also remark here that the masses of London are not subjected to heavy indirect taxation upon almost every article of consumption, except corn. The taxation on tea, coffee, and sugar are not heavy—taxes on clothing, meat, butter, salt, vegetables, fruit are *nil*. A poor man who chose to live on bread, butter, meat, vegetables, and water—to abstain from beer, spirits, tobacco, tea, sugar, coffee, would pay no indirect tax at all except on the coal he consumed. No doubt the people of England are more heavily taxed than the people of Bombay, but not for that reason will they have recourse to a worn-out and unenlightened system of town octrois and transit duties.

WE are glad to learn that Mr. George Terry, Superintendent of the School of Industrial Art, has been appointed Curator of the Government Central Museum.

WE are informed, with regard to the new telegraph tariff to come into force on 1st October, that the double charge for night and holidays, and the charge of Rs. (2) two and annas (8) eight per group of (20) twenty words to Ceylon, of the old tariff, will remain in force.

WE regret to state (says the "Poona Observer" of yesterday) that Lieut.-Colonel Bivar, commanding H. M.'s Light Cavalry, met with an accident at the children's *fete* on Friday, whereby his arm was broken above the elbow. It appears that he was distributing presents from the Christmas tree, when something fell upon his outstretched arm, and snapt the bone. He is, we are glad to say, progressing favourably.

A CORRESPONDENT of the "Guzerat Mitra" says that both H. E. the Governor and H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda are expected to be present at the forthcoming Broach Exhibition.

THE proposal to construct a branch of the South West line of the Madras Railway to the foot of the Neilgherries—from Coimbatore, that is, to Kullar—seems to have met with the approval of the Government of India. That Government has forwarded the papers on the subject to the Secretary of State "with the recommendation that this branch should be considered on its own merits, and independent of the general question of Railway extension in India."

THE "Madras Times" of the 24th inst. has the following paragraph, which we believe to be correct:—"It has been decided, that Officers returning from Abyssinia are liable to the Profession (or License) Tax on the pay for the month following the date of arrival at Bombay only, thus:—'Major A. B. arrived at Bombay from Annesley Bay on 5th June; no recovery should be made from the pay for June, but from the pay for July and following months.'"

WE are all familiar with the complaint so frequently uttered in this country about the mode in which justice halts—the wearisome delays, the postponements, which suitors have to put up with. But the Commissioner of Rohilcund, we hear, has done his best to wipe that reproach for ever from the Indian Courts, the revenue Courts, at any rate, for we are gravely assured that he has decided as many as two hundred cases in one day. We hear accounts from Rohilcund that make it incumbent on us to suggest to the Lieutenant Governor to let his tour of inspection this cold whether run through that province.—*Delhi Gazette, September* 26.

LIEUTENANT G. L. MCL. FARMER, of the 60th Royal Rifles, has been appointed to officiate as Aide-de-Camp to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in the place of Lieutenant F. A. Wilson, R. A.—*Englishman, Sept.* 24.

WE are glad to see that the Reports received by the Board of Revenue, give a favourable account of the crops in twenty-seven out of forty-two districts of the Lower Provinces. The Reports are unfavourable from all the Behar districts, where there has been want of rain, though an average Bhadai and rice crop is looked for in Chumparun and Tirhoot. The districts seriously affected by inundation are Hooghly, Howrah, Midnapore, and the Twenty-Four Pergunnahs. In Midnapore and the Seventy-Four Pergunnahs, distress is anticipated, and in the latter district preparations for relief on an extensive cale were on foot. No reports had been received from Furrerepore, Bullooah, Chittagong, Tipperah, Cuttack, or Balasore.—*Ibid.*

LIEUTENANT TREVOR returns to Hyderabad immediately, having being appointed *pucca* 2nd Assistant Resident.—*Central India Times, Sept.* 26.

CAPT. TAYLOR, District Superintendent of Police, Chanda, has obtained leave to Europe on sick certificate.—*Ibid.*

ARRANGEMENTS on a grand scale are in progress for a banquet to be given by the Resident of Nagpore to Sir Richard Temple, on his arrival, expected early in October, on his way to Bombay.—*Ibid.*

CAPT. SAURIN BROOKE, Assistant Commissioner, having reported his return from leave, took charge of the Nagpore District from Capt. Newmarch on the 22nd instant, and is to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Nagpore till the arrival of Major Fenton from England, who is expected out next month.—*Ibid.*

THE Municipal Committee have at last ordered certain retrenchments in their expenditure which will help to restore the solvency of their funds. As they are at present completely out of money, the services of the Municipal Engineer have been dispensed with. The petty works in progress and such as may be undertaken hereafter will be carried out under the direction of the Executive Engineer of the District, who is an ex-officio member of the Committee.—*Ibid.*

THE Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army, accompanied by the Adjutant General, Quarter Master General, Military Secretary, and one Aide-de-Camp has left Ootacamund for the Western Coast with the view of inspecting the troops at Quilon, Cannanore, and Calicut, after which he will return to Ootacamund on the 7th proximo. The remainder of the Head Quarter Staff will remain in Ootacamund until His Excellency's return.—*Madras Times, Sept.* 24.

THE accommodation for invalids and effectives embarking for England from Beypore *via* Bombay, being considered insufficient for accommodating the officers and men, the Government have engaged a house on a monthly rent of sixty rupees, for the use of the embarking parties and also as a residence for the Rest House Superintendent and as quarters for officers in charge of troops or superintending embarkations. The Government have further directed temporary sheds being erected on the encamping ground to afford shelter for above two hundred men and their families, and have requested the Madras Railway Company to erect a platform near the encamping ground with a separate siding, so that the troops may be dropped and picked up at their camp.—*Ibid.*

ONE of the gravest social wants of the day in Madras is ordinarily comfortable and economical house accommodation. Yet though the demand increases year by year, though fellows in love cannot marry the objects of their affections, the supply of houses remains stationary, and we continue to wonder why investments in house property are so neglected in this place. At the present moment we do not suppose there are two decent bungalows vacant in the town, and yet the steamers in the ensuing cold season are to bring us troops of new and old faces.—*Madras Times, Sept.* 23.

A NUMBER of the officers and men of the 45th Regiment gave theatrical entertainments at Madras on the 21st and 22nd instant. The "Madras Times" says they "went off exceedingly well, and drew large and appreciative audiences. In *Raising the Wind*, Captains Beamish, Hooke, and Johnson acted their respective parts with much spirit, but it is not too much to say that the principal honours of the evening were carried off by Mr. Pollard in his admirable representation of female characters. As Miss Durable—a gushing spinster of ripe years, who had been disappointed in love only thirty-nine times—he was excellent. His acting was equally good in the farce *Ici on parle Francais*, in which he sustained the part of Mrs. Spriggins. Lieutenant Reeve having been suddenly called away to Poonamallee was unable to take the part of Dubois, and the indulgence of the audience was claimed for Captain Johnson, who, at a short notice undertook to perform it. Under the circumstances we were surprised to find him acting so well. Q. M. S. Higgins as Spriggins also deserves a word of commendation. Altogether the farce was played with great spirit and brought a very pleasant evening's entertainment to a close."

TROUBLESOME DIPHTHONGS.—There are few people who have not been occasionally puzzled whether to write *ei* or *ie* in the words that so represent the sound of long *e*. A very simple rule, says a schoolmaster, removes all difficulty: When the diphthong follows *c*, it is always *ei*—*ceiling, conceive*, &c.; when it follows any other letter it is always *ie*—*grief, friend, niece*, &c. [What "about *seize*."?]

THE PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

(*Delhi Gazette, September* 26.)

WE learn from Oghee, dated 18th instant, that the first brigade to move towards the Black Mountain, is half a troop and half a battery of Artillery, the Hazara Mountain Battery, 1st and 5th Ghoorkhas, 19th Regiment B. I., 2nd and 20th Regiments N. I.

The following is from a correspondent at Hazara, dated 20th instant:—"The 6th Royals marched from Abbottabad to Maunserah yesterday, and the 20th Punjab Infantry under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Brownlow from Maunserah to Khakee *en route* to the Soosal Pass to relieve the 24th Punjab Infantry which goes on to Oghee. The 3rd Sikhs arrived at Khakee this morning. The 9th Bengal Cavalry and two batteries of Artillery, E 19 and 2-24, are *en route* for Abbottabad. The 19th Foot, 16th Bengal Cavalry, and Renny's Battery are still at Khakee, and likely to remain there for some days yet. Everything quiet in front."

Our correspondent, writing from Abbottabad, Hazara, on the 20th September, says—

"We are only waiting now for a mortar battery from Meean Meer, which is expected here daily, for all the preparations to be complete. The 6th Royals marched last Friday for Maunserah. The 3rd Sikhs have also moved on, and Abbottabad seems comparatively silent and deserted. Two companies of the 77th remain here to garrison the station. It is a very small force for the purpose; but a deal better than any native regiment, in my poor prejudiced opinion.

"You will have heard perhaps by this time that the 77th, with the exception of the two companies here, are ordered to Kohat. The 38th and 20th Hussars are to hold themselves in readiness to march, but whither nobody seems to know—perhaps up the Indus to Umb and Durbund, so as to effect a diversion on that side of the Black Mountain, and assist the friendly Rajah of Umb. A force in that direction *via* Hurreepore and Torbela would be useful, or *via* Hoti Murdan and Yusufzai. It certainly looks as if we were in for a struggle now with the whole frontier from hence to Kohat. Well, it must come some day, and why not now? The Hussunzais here, and the Bizotees at Kohat, have challenged us to come on, and the staving-off-the evil-day policy will hardly do any longer.

"The Hussunzais we hear have been amusing themselves lately cutting down pine trees and erecting barricades and sungas. They seem anxious to gain time, probably to save their crops, and have been affecting to negotiate. Our politicals however are not conciliatory or disposed to be trifled with. So when the enemy profess to desire peace, and have the assurance to dictate such terms as releasing the Khan of Agror and his uncle, retiring from the valley, and giving up the project of building a thannah at Oghee, their ambassadors are coolly assured that the Khans will be hung, a fort built, and a regiment quartered in the debateable territory of Agror. This is the only way to treat them. They may now secure their crops if they can, and prepare for the tug of war.

"The weather, which has been unusually hot and dry, has changed again and threatens to be very stormy. It is now very cool and cloudy. Snow has been falling in the mountains of Kaghan, the first fall of the coming winter. This may account for the change of weather here.

"An immense number of camels laden with *atta* are coming in now. Prices are very high here, though the season has not been unfavourable to the crops. But the consumption of grain must be very great in Hazara now. Enormous crops of Indian corn grow in these valleys, but not much wheat, rice, or other grain.

"Major-General Wilde, General Vaughan, and the Staff are still here, but will probably be at the front by the time you get this. Among the notabilities is the well-known commandant of Fane's Horse, who has been allowed to go with the force as a volunteer. One very advantageous result of his presence will probably be seen in the 'Illustrated London News' in good time.

"The enemy have not appeared with their flags and other demonstrations lately. The last time they did so we sent the Hazara levies only against them to draw them on, but they would not take the bait. They are not to be caught with chaff of any kind. Nothing is known about their numbers at present, but many think we may find 15,000 fighting men on this side of the Indus when we advance. How many more may join the Hussunzais, unless held in check by a force beyond the Indus, nobody can say. Swat and Bonair have been warned not to interfere, and they had better take the hint or we shall soon be in the beautiful Swat valley, and perhaps compelled to annex it. Of course ultimately both it and the Cashmere valley will be annexed, or at least occupied by British troops. It is only a question of time, unless indeed we mean to allow Russia to hold those valleys as friendly (?) neighbours.

"Report persists in asserting that the Commander-in-Chief is coming, some say incidentally, as Colonel of the 38th, and the Lieutenant Governor is coming too. I daresay we shall live to see the day when neither will come.

"My letter is barren I fear of news, but my next will announce the advance of our columns I hope."

SHERE ALLY KHAN'S OPINION OF THE BRITISH.

AN Afghanistan letter in the "Delhi Gazette" contains the following:—

"11th September.—The Ameer having held a council to which Sirdars Futteh Mahomed Khan, Uslem Khan, Wully Mohamed Khan, Ismael Khan, Shere Ally Khan Candaharee, and the sons of Sirdar Soolton Mahomed Khan, were summoned, turned to the Sirdars and made the following remarks:—

"You all know that an alliance existed between us and the British authorities, but the British did not show any friendship towards us. No doubt they are great, but selfish. I wrote to the British authorities several letters but to no effect, as I did not receive any favourable reply. I sent my own confidential messenger; but even then I received no answer. The British treated Azim Khan the same.

"To this the abovementioned Sirdars conjointly replied, 'that the Ameer was quite right. The British never showed friendship to any one in time of need, and so it was quite useless to hold any further correspondence with them. We gave the same opinion in Candahar, when we were asked about the British alliance.'

"The Ameer then dismissed the Sirdars and sent for Utta Mahomed Khan, the British representative, and Moonshee Bukhtyar Khan, and put the same questions to them relating to the friendship of the British. It is stated by the Paishkhidmut of the Ameer that the Ameer argued so well with Utta Mahomed Khan, that he could not say anything in reply."

DARJEELING—THE PROPOSED CAPITAL.

(*Englishman, Sept.* 22.)

OF all the astonishing propositions that have yet been made regarding the Capital of India, that of the "London Times," referred to in the telegram we published this morning, is the most astonishing. Coming, as it does, immediately after the whole question was believed to have been settled, and emanating from so respectable a quarter, one is naturally tempted to wonder what new influence can be at work. The most reasonable theory that suggests itself is, that some wag has been making use of the leading journal to ridicule the advocates of Simla. If, on the other hand, the proposition is really seriously intended, it is evident that none but Bengal predilections can have originated it, and we might connect it with the rumour of the Hon'ble Ashley Eden's appointment as Private Secretary to the new Viceroy, a rumour which, however, has not been in any way confirmed.

It is not unlikely, we think, that there is some misunderstanding; and that what the "Times" has really recommended, is that Darjeeling should be the future capital, not of India, but of Bengal, *i. e.* its summer capital. If Orissa were detached from the Lower Provinces, as we think it should be, and Calcutta placed under the Government of India, we are by no means sure that an arrangement which should make Darjeeling the summer, and Dacca the winter residence of the Bengal Government would not be an advantageous one. As far as economical considerations are concerned, there is much more to be done in the north-east corner of the local jurisdiction, than in any other part of it; and it would be no mean advantage to have the Government located near a province, which is at the same time the most neglected, and one of the most capable, in the whole country. Then as to political considerations, there can be little doubt that the north-east frontier is our weakest point, and the question of a change of policy in our dealings with the barbarous tribes with whom we are there brought in contact, one that will demand early attention. While Calcutta would lose very little, if anything, either in a commercial or social point of view, by the removal of the Local Government, provided always that it continued to be the capital of India, it would gain at least one important advantage both socially and commercially, in the improved means of communication with Darjeeling and Assam, that must necessarily follow such a change. We may be confident that the railway to the former place would then no longer be delayed.

It would, however, be premature to discuss the question at length, until we are satisfied of the real purport of the proposition alluded to in the telegram.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PROGRESS OF THE REVOLUTION IN SPAIN.

LONDON, SEPT. 28TH, NOON.

FURTHER telegrams have been received from Spain stating that a battle is hourly expected to take place between Generals Novalicher (Royalist) and Ferrano, near Cordova. The vanguard of the former has joined the army of the latter.

General Prim, with three frigates, is before Carthagena, the Governor of which has refused to surrender. A conflict is consequently expected to take place.

Valladolid and a large portion of Old and New Castile have pronounced (? in favor of the revolution).

The Czar of Russia is now on a visit to the King of Prussia.

Race (? Madame Rachel) has been convicted, and sentenced to five years' penal servitude.

It is announced that Lord Napier of Magdala will return to Bombay on the 31st October.

The "Rangoon," with the outward Indian mails left Suez for Bombay on the 27th inst. at 11, A.M. (7 hours before the contract time).

YESTERDAY'S POONA RACES.

(BY SPECIAL TELEGRAM.)

POONA, Sept. 29.

This was the last day of the present meeting.

"The Sassoon Cup."—Value Rs. 500, presented by the Honorable A. D. Sassoon, C.S.I. A forced handicap for all winners during the meeting, 2 miles.

"Gray Beard" came in first and "Aga Jan" second.

"The Beaten Plate."—Rs. 500 from the Fund. A handicap open to the beaten horses of the meeting, 10 G. M. entrance. H. F. One and a half mile.

In this race "Princess" came in first and "Dutchman" second.

BOMBAY.

A TELEGRAM dated Manchester the 18th, and received in Bombay on the 21st inst., reports that the ship *Langdale*, which was recently recoppered, and is well known in Bombay, had been "burnt and scuttled with cargo on board." The cargo consisted chiefly of about 760 tons of iron, laden for this market at Cardiff. The vessel may have sailed ere the fire took place: but the terms of the telegram leave it doubtful whether the fire broke out at sea or when the vessel was yet in port. The *Langdale* was of 832 tons and belonged to Messrs. Rathbone Brothers, Liverpool. Captain Brown is named as the commander in Lloyd's list, and we understand the ship was insured. We have been requested to give publicity to the facts, as the notice in our contemporary of yesterday was imperfect and somewhat incorrect.

THE following candidates, we are informed, have passed the first examination for the degree of Licenciate of Medicine in connection with the University of Bombay:—

First Division.
Geronimo Accacio da Gama.
Anna Moreshwar Kunte, B.A.

Second Division.
Bulwant Gopal Bhate.
Saruplal Balakram Shribastram.

THE following passengers sailed yesterday per steamer "Cashmere," Captain Dickinson, to Calcutta:—For Carwar—Captain J. M. Greig. For Calicut—Major G. Cooper, Mr. W. O. Allender, Mr. J. F. Mathew.

ONE Ramjee Manick was lately convicted, under section 457 of the Indian Penal Code, of lurking house-trespass by night in order to the commission of theft in the Sashite talooka of the Tanna district. It was before Mr. Arthur Bosanquet, Acting Session Judge, at the Criminal Sessions held at Tanna, that the case was tried, and the prisoner was sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment. The case was brought to the High Court by way of appeal, and that Court has altered the finding to one of lurking house-trespass by night under section 456 of the Code, and has reduced the sentence to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

AT the High Court yesterday Mr. Dunbar, on behalf of Dhamodhur Succaram, appeared before the Hon. Sir Joseph Arnould and obtained decree against Mullockchund Ramchunder for Rs. 3,731-8-4, due on an adjusted account between the parties, with 6 per cent. on the amunt from 10th March last, costs, and 6 per cent. on judgment till payment.

IN the High Court yesterday, before the Hon'ble Sir Charles Sargent, the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company sued Kessowjee Girdhur for Rs. 16,000, being the amount due on a call of Rs. 1,000 per share upon sixteen shares, with interest at 12 per cent. since July 1866. Mr. Branson appeared for the plaintiffs, but the defendant did not appear; and decree was given for the amount.

YESTERDAY in the High Court, before the Hon'ble Sir Charles Sargent, the Asiatic Banking Corporation brought two suits for recovery of amounts due on calls. Decree was given against Dinshaw Dorabjee for Rs. 1,300 due on 13 shares, and against Premabhoy Hemchund for Rs. 84,000 due on 840 shares. Mr. Branson appeared for the plaintiffs in both cases, but neither of the defendants answered.

A woman named Heerabaye, an embroiderer, on Monday laid an information before Mr. Nana Morojee at the Fort Police Court charging a woman named Ranee with having stolen from her several valuable ornaments, Rs. 200 in silver, and four Government promissory notes of Rs. 10 each. Ranee was a friend of Heerabaye, and had called on her on Sunday, and Heerabaye having to go out on business left her in charge of her house. When Heerabaye returned home she found that Ranee had gone and that the articles abovementioned were missing. Heerabaye stated that she believed Ranee had gone to Surat, and His Worship ordered a telegram to be sent to Surat for the apprehension of the accused.

On Sunday last a lascar of the pattimar "Shumsher" fell overboard whilst engaged in clearing the anchor. Every endeavour was made to recover his body, but to no avail.

DR. LUMSDAINE held an inquest yesterday at Purshotum Chimnajee Street in reference to the death of a Parsee named Framjee Cowasjee, who in the opinion of the jury had committed suicide by swallowing a poisonous dose of opium.

ANOTHER inquest was held by Dr. Lumsdaine at old Bengalpoora Street concerning the death of one Shaik Ally. The jury returned a verdict "That the deceased died from injuries received by falling from a window whilst drunk."

A THIRD inquest was held by Dr. Lumsdaine at the Jamsetjee Hospital touching the death of Suckeena (woman). The deceased appears to have had some ill-words addressed to her by two inmates of the chawl where she resided, and this occurred for three successive days during the absence of her husband. The husband was told of it by the deceased, but took no notice of the matter; and the woman, thereafter, took a quantity of arsenic, which caused her death. The jury returned a verdict as follows:—"That the deceased met with her death by voluntarily swallowing a poisonous dose of arsenic."

THE Parell Quadrille Party, which was lately formed amongst the employés of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Co., held its first assembly for the season last Saturday evening in the Parell Mechanics' Institute. Dancing was kept up with great spirit during the evening, and all present, including several visitors from Bombay, appeared to thoroughly enjoy themselves. These assemblies will be continued every Saturday evening between the hours of seven and eleven.

TOTAL WRECK OF THE s. s. "REIVER."

WE yesterday received the following telegram from Calcutta:—"The China steamer 'Riever' is reported to have been totally wrecked on the Pepari Islands, near Rangoon, on the 18th inst. The 'Reiver' was bound from Calcutta to China. It is stated that the passengers, crew, and mails were saved. The value of the cargo is estimated at 30 lakhs." The "Reiver" was one of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson, & Co's. line of steamers which run between Calcutta and Hongong. We understand she carried about 1,600 chests of opium from the ninth sale.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE "TIMES OF INDIA" AND THE TOWN DUTIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The "Times of India," under the inspiration of the Municipal Commissioner, is advocating with hot zeal the reimposition of the Town Duties. It may amuse some of your readers to see how that sagacious journal wrote upon the subject in 1865, at the time when the abolition of the Town Duties was before the Governor's Council. I quote from a leader of the 2nd of March in that year:—

"In the Legislative Council yesterday, little progress was made with the consideration of the three amendments in sec. XC., as given notice of by the Hon. Mr. Cassels; and his proposed addition to sec. XCIV. did not come on for discussion. The effect of these propositions, if carried, would be to sweep away the Town Dues, and to substitute for them a License Tax on Professions, Trades, and Callings. The Council has, *we are glad to say*, removed all taxes from off the necessaries of life. So far as the principle goes, there can be no doubt of the propriety of removing an impost which lessens the supply, and therefore enhances the price of the food of the poorest inhabitants of Bombay. The Town Duties abolished, *as in any case we think they ought to be*, the question. What shall be substituted for them? is still an open one. The License Tax no doubt was proposed by Mr. Cassels as a ready and not unusual method of supplying Municipal funds *On any supposition it is better than the octroi*, under which all consumers suffer, the pressure in proportion to income falling of course most heavily on the poorest."

Such was the language which the "Times of India" used in 1865. Now in 1868 it stigmatises all who oppose its scheme to reimpose the Town Duties as "*doctrinaires*"—the slaves of "dogmas" derived from "a half-digested political economy,"—the victims of "hopeless perversity"—in short, as "the noodledom of the place." Let the "Times of India" pour out the vials of its wrath and contempt on its own head. No one will raise any objection.

Now I am on the subject, may I ask why the "Times of India" persists in calling the house-tax a *direct* tax? It is levied on the owner, and, except in the few cases where owners reside in their own houses, falls ultimately on some other person than the owner, viz., the occupier; and amply do owners reimburse themselves the amount of the house-tax in the high rents which they exact from their tenants. May I also ask on what principle the "Times of India" considers that the house-tax affects the wealthy classes alone, and does not touch the *masses*?—an expression which the "Times" borrows from the Municipal Commissioner? The poor who occupy houses or portions of houses in Bombay are a much larger number than the rich; and the former feel the incidence of the tax in the shape of increased house rent much more severely than the latter. It is true the tax does not reach the houseless poor; but those who are in that unenviable predicament are not usually deemed fit objects for taxation. Certainly this circumstance furnishes no good reason for imposing a tax on the necessaries and quasi-necessaries of life—such as grain, ghee, and firewood. Such a tax is the most grossly unequal tax to be found in the catalogue of taxation. The bare proposal of it would not be tolerated for a moment, if the numerous poor could make their voices heard and their numbers felt, but unfortunately they cannot. The more it behoves the rich, who are possessed of influence and a conscience, to resist the natural promptings of selfishness, and prevent the shifting of the burden of taxation from their own shoulders on to shoulders infinitely less able to bear than their own.

VERAX.

KEROSINE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have read in your paper the discussion on kerosine with interest. Having lately purchased several kerosine lamps, I can vouch for kerosine not being explosive. It is as safe as it is cleanly and economical. The only drawback I find is that some of my lamps, at times, when burning with closed doors and no wind in the room, suddenly go out, with a splutter; sometimes there are two or three premonitory splutters, and then the lamp goes out. The oil is excellent, and only some of the lamps do this. In others—apparently exactly similar lamps—the same oil burns steadily all night.

Is the fault in the lamp or in the trimming? If either Messrs. Soundy and Co., or the gentleman who says he has so long used these lamps, could explain the cause and suggest the remedy for this, it would, I am sure, oblige, besides myself, many other burners of

KEROSINE.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJCOTE, 21ST SEPTEMBER.

THE rains would appear to have bid us good-bye. It has been clear and sun shiny for upwards of a fortnight, and there is not the slightest appearance of any more rain falling. The weather is oppressively hot, and the sudden transition from moderate to great has caused fever to prevail. Febrile attacks excepted, the station is healthy.

The 17th Regiment N. I. will leave this station for Kolapore about the beginning of November, and the 18th, from Baroda, will take its place. Both these corps, which are well known here, are general favourites.

Sites for latrines, for the use of native troops, have been selected, and material is being collected on the spot; but these sites are so objectionable owing to their vicinity to a populous locality, that the latrines when finished must prove a great public nuisance, unless the military authorities are prepared to incur a large monthly outlay for the employment of halalcores and the purchase of carbolic acid.

The Joonaghur authorities have, I hear, abandoned their intention of instituting enquiries into the conduct of Anundjee Ameerchund in regard to his having given aid to Waghur outlaws, owing, it would appear, to the insufficiency of evidence at their disposal.

During the administration of the former Political Agent, the general cry was that the petty chiefs were too much interfered with, and those of the higher class allowed too many privileges. The cry now is, that the present Political Agent interferes too much with the affairs, indiscriminately, of both petty chiefs and those of a superior class; so that no political officer, however honest and straightforward his intentions and actions may be, can please everybody. Colonel Anderson has the moral courage to call things by their right names, and look into every complaint brought before him; hence it is that some of the chiefs of the higher class, in whose states the grossest mismanagement prevails, feel uncomfortable under his regime.

One of the Kattyawar correspondents of the "Times of India," writing from Joonaghur a few days ago, has stated that the Waghur outlaws have again made their appearance, and attacked and plundered some villages in the Nowanuggur state. This is quite untrue. There was a case of housebreaking and robbery in a village under Nowanuggur lately, in which some of the Jam's own subjects were concerned, and not any Waghur outlaws, all except two of whom have already been accounted for. I, therefore, think it right to contradict the statement, and assure the public that matters are not so troublous in this province as the correspondent of the "Times of India" would make it appear.

The ticket forgery case, referred to in my last, has been disposed of by the Deputy Superintendent of the Rajcote state. The culprits were four boys under seventeen years of age, two Banians, a Brahmin, and a goldsmith. The Banians, one of whom was a doubtful character, and under bail for good conduct, denied all knowledge of the matter, as did the goldsmith; the Brahmin, however, confessed having, at the instance of one of the Banians, made *fac similes* of the tickets. He was consequently, upon his own confession, convicted and sentenced to receive twelve stripes, while the other three were acquitted.

A Banian who had contracted for the privilege of collecting town duties in the city has got himself into trouble by having stolen a quantity of ghee from a consignment that was in his charge previous to the duties on it being assessed. The man was taken into custody but released on bail, and will shortly be tried. It is much to be regretted that trusts of such a responsible nature are conferred upon men of whose respectability nothing perhaps was known. A severe example, therefore, appears urgently necessary in order to put other tradesmen in good behaviour.

FORT POLICE COURT.—29TH SEPTEMBER.

(BEFORE JOHN CONNON, ESQ.)

DISOBEDIENT SEAMAN.—Morris Fitzgerald, a seaman belonging to the ship "Ellen Bates," was sentenced to two weeks' imprisonment for wilful disobedience of lawful commands in refusing to do duty on board the ship.

(BEFORE NANA MOROJEE, ESQ.)

ASSAULT.—Mahomed Hussein and Alloo Hassam were charged with having on the 23rd inst. assaulted Abdool Rahaman, Ramchunder Hunsraz, and Abdool Hak at Chinna Butcher Street. Abdool stated that as he was walking some near Khara Talao the prisoners had abused him. Mahomed Hussein seizing him by the throat and throwing him down, after which both of the prisoners struck him with their fists. The other men who were assaulted had come to the rescue of Abdool, and had also been set on and assaulted by the prisoners. His Worship fined Mahomed in the sum of Rs. 50, and Alloo Rs. 100, binding both of them to keep the peace for six months by sureties of Rs. 200 each.

FAMINE WORKS IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(*Delhi Gazette, Sept. 26.*)

WE learn that a list of famine works has been prepared by Mr. Morris, and furnished to the district officers of the Central Provinces, with an intimation, that, should the ordinary resources fail to afford relief to those who may suffer distress against the unfavourable season, these works should be undertaken in the various districts as occasions arise. At the same time, the local authorities have not been bound down to these works, they consider that there are others better situated by local circumstances to relieve distress. The works comprise roads chiefly; and amongst the various others are, clearing palace ruins at Nagpore, Seetagondee bund, Pench irrigation project, Chanda lake and water-works' repairs, Godavery navigation works, and police lines at Saugor. The roads are, from Nagpore to Chindwarra, from Chanda to the eastern road near Raepore, Wyegaon to Wurdah, Phoolgaon to Arvee, Baitool to Etarsee, Khundwah and Nerbudda line, Saugor through Dumoh to Jubbulpore, Saugor to Gudurwarra on the G.I.P. Railway, Saugor to Heerapore, and the line from Raepore through Mundla to Jubbulpore. Besides these particular ones, there are of course a host of other works already in the hands of the public works and local funds departments in the usual course. The importation of grain from the cheaper parts into those districts which the unprecedentedly bad season has already affected is steadily going on, and the levy of town duty on all edible grains has been suspended everywhere. In short the position to which Mr. Morris apparently wishes his officers to bring themselves, is one of organized preparation against all evils which are likely to come about.

RATES FOR COTTON ON THE EAST INDIA RAILWAY.

(*Englishman, Sept. 23.*)

MR. SIBLEY, of the East India Railway Company, we find, has reported to the Agency Board on the subject of revised rates for cotton and wool. He says that much has been said and written on the subject of attracting cotton to the line by low rates, but if by this is meant attracting cotton to Calcutta, that would otherwise not find its way there, he pointed out that the difference between the lowest rate which it would pay to carry cotton, and the highest that the Railway Company are likely to impose, will not decide the question whether the cotton shall be exported or consumed in the country. The lowest rate at which it would pay at all to carry cotton pressed to 20lbs. and upwards per cubic foot, is for 1,000 miles, three-eighths of a penny per lb.; if the Company confine their charges to an average of two-thirds of a penny per lb., the difference will not deter the export. The only real attraction for cotton to Calcutta, is the price at Liverpool, so as to determine it to seek other means of carriage to Calcutta. It appears that the cost by road and steamer from Cawnpore to Calcutta, is Rs. 2 per maund for cotton screwed to 17 lbs. per cubic foot; this proportionally would give a price of Rs. 2-11-6 per maund from Delhi, or four-fifths of a penny per lb. It is believed that none of the kutcha screws press now to less than 20 lbs. to the cubic foot, or say 15 feet to the bale of 300 lbs.; but, assuming that there is a certain quantity of cotton to come down, weighing only 16 lbs. per foot, or say 19 feet per bale, then if the Company charge 360 rupees for a six ton waggon, having a cubic carrying capacity of 680 feet, 16 lb. cotton would load up to 10,880 lbs. giving a charge of less than four-eighths of a penny, or at least as low as the road and steamer rate. If the cotton be pressed up to 20 lbs., or say 15 feet per bale of 300 lbs., so as to give a full load of six tons to the waggon, the cost per lb. at Rs. 360 per waggon, will then be less than ⅜ds. of a penny from Gazeeabad and Delhi to Calcutta.

Mr. Sibley said that he would make therefore, the charge of Rs. 360 for a ton waggon from Gazeeabad and Delhi one standard; the greatest weight that the Company expect ever to get into a waggon of those dimensions, being 11 tons. (in the six wheeled waggons). The Company have no interest in encouraging pressing beyond 60 feet to the ton, or say 8 feet to the bale of 300 lbs. The proportionate charge for a ton of 60 feet at the rate of 360 rupees for six tons would of course be Rs. 60, but as an inducement to press to that extent he would advise a reduction of 20 per cent. in favour of cotton screwed to 8 feet per bale, and charge for such Rs. 48 per ton; this would give Rs. 528 for the 11 ton waggon, and would be at the rate of five-fourteenths of a penny, or scarcely more than a farthing per lb. The Company have now waggons of the same cubic capacity running, which are fitted to carry seven tons, and others will shortly be running to carry nine tons; the proportionate rates for these on the Rs. 360 for six ton standard, would be Rs. 420, and Rs. 540, respectively. But as in order to obtain full loads for these, cotton would have to be pressed for the seven ton waggons to 12½ feet per bale of 300 lbs. and for the nine ton waggons to 10 cubic feet per bale, Mr. Sibley said he would make an abatement of about 5 per cent. for the first, and 10 per cent. for the second, and would charge at the rate of Rs. 400 for the seven ton, and at the rate of Rs. 486 for the nine ton waggon, or for cotton pressed to 13 feet per bale Rs. 57 per ton, and for cotton pressed to 10 feet per bale, Rs. 54 per ton.

There would thus be four classes taken by rates depending on measurement, viz:—

A—15 feet and under bales at Rs.	60	per ton,	643d.	per lb.
B—13 „ „	57	„	610	„
C—10 „ „	54	„	579	„
D—8 „ „	48	„	514	„

all pressed to less than 15 feet per bale, would be taken at the waggon rate of Rs. 360 per waggon, not exceeding 13,500 lbs.; the rates for Agra would be nine-tenths of the above, or Rs. 324 for the waggon rate, and Rs. 54—51-4-9—48-9-6 and Rs. 45-3-3 per ton, for A. B. C. and D. cotton. Mr. Sibley did not see the advantage of grouping stations for rates, and beyond charging Gazeeabad and Delhi the same, would work out separately, Koojah, Allyghur, Hattras, Agra, Shekoabad, Ferozabad, &c., on the basis of the first given rate being for 1006 miles, the mileage of Gazeeabad. As regards loose cotton, there appears to be some difference of opinion as to the quantity which can be got into one of the Company's covered waggons being 50 maunds, and the charge would be 1 pie per maund, per mile, with a minimum charge of four annas per waggon per mile. With reference to the above the Agency Board have resolved to convey cotton and wool from October next, at a fixed rate per ton of 20 cwt., or per waggon, according to its measurement.

THE HERO OF KEONJHUR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ENGLISHMAN."

SIR,—I was sorry to observe that the sensible letter of "Fair Play" in your issue of the 16th instant did not find a response from your pen. Is it because there is now a reaction in the matter of conferring honorary distinctions of C. Bs., S. Is., &c.? Where mediocre ability has been too extensively rewarded, wise men will certainly hold the honour cheap and be careless about it. But distinction has its use, and why should it be withheld from the proper object?

Because the Keonjhur business has been settled without much loss, it need not be regarded as an affair of little moment. The Sonthal insurrection is not yet of too old a date. The recent "little war" would have given the Government very great trouble; and its successful termination within so short a time reflects the highest credit on Colonel Dalton, "the Hero of Keonjhur." Distance and hazard have their charms: the nearness of Keonjhur could not be helped; but was there any want of hazard? Personally, Colonel Dalton risked a good deal at the call of duty. His health, it is understood, has not been so robust as it was two years ago, and yet he ventured to go out in camp at a season of peculiar inconvenience. He had before him a war not only with the savages of Kolehan but with the elements also. What the results of the "little" war would have been without the presence of Colonel D., can well be imagined. No man is more popular in the Kole-land. Col. D. has the rare faculty of understanding people whom it is most difficult to understand, and of being understood by such people. His policy is not destructive; heartily desiring the improvement of the people over whom he rules, he does not violate unnecessarily their feelings; hence the endearment of his name, hence the moral influence he is able to exercise, and hence, I think, his deputation by Government to settle the business, though out of his own jurisdiction. I feel sure that if the aborigines of Chota Nagpore knew how to express their gratitude to their benefactor, they would vote an address to Colonel Dalton before he retires.

Col. D. is not to remain long in India, and before he departs for home, it would be very gratifying to his admirers to see his past services duly appreciated by the Government.

A READER.

THE HONOUR OF KNIGHTHOOD.—The list of Mr. Disraeli's new peers has not yet been published, but three knights have just been gazetted—Mr. Andrew Fairbairn, Captain Arrow, and Mr. E. W. Watkin. The first is Mayor of Leeds, and is supposed to have earned the distinction (now-a-days one can hardly call knighthood an *honour*) by his exertions in getting up the Leeds Art Exhibition. Captain Arrow is the deputy-master of the Trinity House. As for the third, everybody, of course, knows Mr. Watkin, though they may not know exactly for what public services he has been knighted. According to the Yarmouth Bribery Commissioners, he "largely contributed to the corruption" of that borough in 1859, and to "the degradation of the constituency in 1865." His recent exploits in railway management are still fresh in the recollection of the public.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

GENERAL PEEL ON THE INCREASED ARMY EXPENDITURE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE TIMES."

SIR,—Mr. Gladstone, in his speech at St. Helen's recommended all constituencies to inquire from the Conservative candidates who might address them the causes of the increased expenditure in the Naval, Military, and Civil Departments since the accession to office of the present Government. I wonder it did not suggest itself to any of the intelligent gentlemen present to ask Mr. Gladstone how it was that he (whose duty it was as leader of the Opposition and of a majority in the House of Commons) had not demanded this information from the Ministers who were responsible for the Estimates, and capable of explaining them, and, if not satisfied with the answers given, had not proposed to reduce the amount of the votes, instead of leaving it to voters to ask an explanation from candidates who could know nothing of the details of the Estimates.

Lord Hartington, who was Minister for War when Lord Russell's Government quitted office, stated in his address to the constituency of North Lancashire that he regretted that under the present Administration the Army Estimates had been largely increased, and he is prepared to maintain that, while under their predecessors the military expenditure gradually decreased, the efficiency of the army was in no degree diminished. Now let me make a few remarks upon this:—Lord Palmerston's Government succeeded Lord Derby's in 1859. The total military expenditure for the year ending March 31, 1859, for which Lord Derby's Government was responsible, was 13,528,776*l.* The expenditure rose in the next year under the Whig Government to 15,312,675*l.*, in 1861 to 15,883,160*l.*, and in 1862 to 16,060,750*l.* A portion of this increase was owing to the Chinese war, but it also included the following sums for the purchase and manufacture of warlike and miscellaneous stores—in 1860-1, 2,830,625*l.*; and in 1861-2, 3,006,049*l.*—a great portion of which was for the 110-pounder Armstrong guns which had been adopted into the service without any sufficient trial of them, although Lord Derby had recorded his opinion that it would not be wise to order guns of a larger calibre than those intended for field service (the 12-pounders) without further experiments. From the expenditure of 1862 there was a gradual decrease, arising from three causes,—first, the termination of the Chinese war; secondly, that after the failure of the Armstrong guns no pattern had been decided upon to replace them; and, thirdly, that the army was gradually "reducing itself," and at the end of each year it was found that the number of men required had not been raised by several thousands; and this brings me to the last year of the Whig Administration and the expenditure of 1865-6, of which Lord Hartington appears so proud. The number of men voted was 142,471, and the Estimates amounted to 14,348,447*l.* Now, although the average number of men raised during the year was only 140,578, or 1,900 men short of the number provided for, there was an excess of expenditure over the Estimates on Vote 1 for pay and allowances of 43,197.; on Vote 2, for the Commissariat, of 213,473*l.*; on Vote 3, for clothing, of 27,875*l.*; and on Vote 7, for medical establishments, of 25,101*l.* and the total amount of excesses over the Estimates was 358,765*l.*, which would have raised the expenditure of this "pattern" year to upwards of 14,700,000*l.*, if there had not been a so-called "saving" upon Votes 12 and 13 for the manufacturing departments and warlike stores, amounting to 515,000*l.*, the causes of which 'saving' are thus stated in par. 7 of "Receipt and Expenditure for Army Services for the year ending March 31, 1868:"—"Suspension of Manufacture in the Carriage Department, the pattern not having been determined upon; non-completion of 50 wrought-iron guns, method of rifling and sighting not having been decided upon; and the pattern for small arms, percussion caps, cartridges, fuses, rockets, and projectiles being in abeyance. That is to say, that these guns, gun-carriages, and warlike stores were not provided in the year in which they ought to have been, and the expense of them was thrown upon the following year's Estimates, but it reduced the actual expenditure for the year 1865-6 to 14,114,733*l.* The Estimates for 1866-7 were brought in by Lord Hartington, and were originally 14,095,030*l.*, but on being appointed Secretary of State for War in July, 1866, I immediately obtained a supplemental vote to the amount of 245,000*l.* for the purpose of providing 200,000 breechloaders and ammunition instead of the 40,000 provided for by Lord Hartington. There was a further addition of 48,000*l.* arising from the inadequacy of the original Estimate for the votes depending upon the number of men (there was an excess of more than 100,000*l.* on the Commissariat vote). This raised the absolute expenditure of 1866-67 (the first year for which Lord Derby's Government was responsible) to 14,388,479*l.*, or an excess of 273,727*l.* over the previous year; but that expenditure included 1,569,629*l.* spent on the production of guns, gun-carriages, Sniders, ammunition, &c., against 943,707*l.* spent on the same service the previous year, or upwards of 605,000*l.* for which there was valuable war material to show, including 180,000 breech-loaders.

The ordinary Estimates for the year 1867-8 I brought in, and they amounted to 14,752,200*l.*, being, as Lord Hartington contended, 662,000*l.* in excess of the Estimates which he had brought in the previous year. This I accounted for by stating that in consequence of the increased price of provisions and the inaccuracy and insufficiency of the Estimates brought in by the noble lord on the two previous years, I was obliged to ask for 402,000*l.* more on account of the pay, commissariat, and clothing for exactly the same number of men. I further stated that in consequence of the arrangement made by the previous Government I was obliged to provide for the first time for all the military expenditure in the Straits settlements and allowances to the troops in Ceylon and the Mauritius, which had been hitherto defrayed by the colonial Governments, who now paid instead a sum of 120,000*l.* into the Treasury; and that I proposed to spend 160,000*l.* more on guns and war material than Lord Hartington had done the previous year; and that the whole difference between the estimates of 1867-8 and the actual expenditure of 1865-6 was very nearly accounted for on these two items, as they amounted to 612,000*l.* I may also point out that, although the late Government had adopted Mr. Snider's patent and had employed him personally for some months, they had made no provision for any remuneration to him whatever, and 16,000*l.* for this purpose was included in the sum obtained from Parliament for the increased number of Sniders.

The operation of the Contagious Diseases Bill (to which I attached great importance) was at a standstill, and had not been introduced into any of the camps, or at Chatham or Woolwich; consequently an increase of expenditure on this head was necessary. I was obliged to provide for 32,600 recruits instead of the 18,100 of the previous year, and this involved the serious problem of how these recruits and re-enlistments were to be obtained, and this brings me to the state of efficiency in which the Whig Government had left the army. I have shown that the production of guns, gun carriages, small arms, ammunition, and everything necessary for the equipment of an army was at a standstill, from the patterns not having been decided upon, and on the 31st March, 1866, there was a deficiency in the number of men voted by Parliament for that year of no less than 7,154; and this inability to raise the number of men required for the service had been going on for some years. On the 31st of March, 1863, there was a deficiency of 3,961, which was met by reducing the establishment by 5,000 men, but notwithstanding this reduction there was at the end of that year a further deficiency of 5,722, and in the following year of 6,045, and on the 31st of March, 1866, although the establishments had been reduced, or rather had reduced themselves from 215,811 in 1863 to 200,966 in 1866, there was, as I have already stated, a deficiency of 7,153, and the number of effectives had decreased by 18,000 in four years, and there had not been a single quarter of a year from June, 1862, to the last quarter of 1866 in which the vacancies had not exceeded the number raised. This was a state of things that no Government could shut their eyes to; and a Royal Commission was appointed to inquire "into the causes of the deficient supply of recruits, and the remedies required to remove it—the operation of the Army Service Act of 1847 and the formation of a reserve force." Of the five politicians on this Commission four were supporters of the Government, and the Liberal party can raise no objection to the report on party grounds. The Commission was appointed before the war in Germany had commenced and before the attention of other countries had been directed to the necessity of remodelling their military establishments—a necessity which had forced itself upon us before the example of the failure of a great military Power to protect itself had rendered it imperative upon us to act promptly, and to put a stop to the gradual wasting away of our regular forces.

The Royal Commissioners, in their report, made various suggestions for the improvement of the condition of the soldier, among others that an additional quarter of a pound of meat a day should be given to him, and that he should be relieved from the payment for his shell jacket. The estimated expense of these two items alone amounted to more than the addition of 2d. a day to his pay, and Lord Derby's Government decided that this would be the best plan to adopt, as every farthing voted by Parliament would go direct into the pocket of the soldier, and the result proved that the Government was right, as the additional pay induced no less than 20,000 to re-engage, and produced not only a plentiful supply of recruits, but many of them of certainly a higher class than those who have hitherto enlisted. The Commissioners expressed their opinion, "that our army is barely sufficient to perform the duties of a peace establishment." They pointed out that in future wars would be sudden in their commencement and brief in their duration, and predicted woe to any country unprepared to defend itself against any contingency that may arise, or combination that may be formed against it. Under these circumstances, they say, we must look more to our army, and the question is how can we most readily and speedily increase it through the means of a reserve force. They further recommend that the militia should be maintained up to the full legal quota, and they conclude by stating that they are perfectly aware that their suggestions, if acted upon, will tend to increase the cost of the army; but when they consider the vast interests at stake and the amount of wealth and property accumulated throughout the country, as well as in our large cities, they cannot believe the nation will hesitate in paying what, after all, will amount to a very trifling insurance; and I firmly believe the nation will fully justify the confidence placed in it by the Royal Commissioners, and will consider it to be the first duty of any Government to provide for the safety of the country, and not leave it dependent on the forbearance or caprice of any other nation. If there is no possibility or chance of ours ever being attacked by any foreign Power, we are certainly guilty of extravagance in our preparations for defence; but I cannot comprehend how the very men who in the course of the last few years forced upon the country the gigantic system of fortifications arising around us, and who boast of having encouraged and fostered the great Volunteer movement, which is perfectly useless if we can never be in danger, can object to our supplying the fortifications and the Volunteers with the arms necessary to render them of any use. Are we to build iron-plated and turret ships constructed to carry the heaviest guns without providing them? Did the late Government commence these great undertakings without calculating the cost of finishing them, and propose to leave them in a state that "all who look upon them shall mock us?" In a leading article of *The Times* of the 8th of August it is stated that I (General Peel) should be the first to acknowledge that the work of conversion (of small arms) was commenced before I entered office, and that I did no more than expedite it, and that generally the increased efficiency of the army is but the development of changes inherited by the present Ministry. I have always acknowledged it, and have declared repeatedly in the House of Commons that I was only proposing what I was sure my predecessors would have done if they had remained in office, but does anybody suppose that changes can be developed and carried into execution without costing anything? I write this letter for no party objects, for I belong to no party, and am not a candidate for a seat in the next Parliament. Still less do I write it as a defence or apology for my conduct as Minister of War, for I do not consider it requires either the one or the other, and I shall always look back with pleasure to having supplied the army in the shortest possible time with breechloaders, and having recommended an addition to the pay of the soldier. My only object is to point out to the country that reduced expenditure arising only from a failure to provide what is necessary to insure efficiency is not only not economy, but is neither wise, statesmanlike, or safe.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

J. PEEL, Lieutenant-General.

Marble-hill, Twickenham.

MR. REVERDY JOHNSON AND MR. ROEBUCK AT SHEFFIELD.

THE annual feast of the Cutlers' Company was held in their new hall on the 3rd instant, Sheffield, under the presidency of Mr. Mark Firth, Master Cutler.

Among other toasts "the Health of the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, as the Representative of the United States to the Court of this country," was drunk.

The Hon. Reverdy Johnson, on rising to respond, was received with much cheering. He said,—Mr. Master Cutler, my Lord, and Gentlemen,—I return you my most grateful thanks for the kind reception I have met with, and you, Mr. Smith, for the complimentary terms in which you have brought forward my name. You have my warmest acknowledgments. I came to your country, gentlemen, as a messenger of peace (cheers); that messenger I mean to be,—I could not be otherwise if I carried out the instructions of my Government. (Loud cheers.) I value your reception the more because it assures me, in addition to the assurances which I have had since I landed upon your shores, that you entertain a friendly feeling for the Government and the people of the United States (cheers), and I am most happy to assure you, my lords and gentlemen, that that feeling is warmly reciprocated. (Continued cheering.) I speak only what I know, with every opportunity becoming acquainted with the [illegible] people on the habitable globe is there a kinder feeling entertained by those of the United States than for the subjects of Her Majesty. (Cheers.) We are, in fact, by origin and by institutions, one people; we have a common name, a kindred blood, similar privileges and equal protection, and these, in the language of one of your philosophic statesmen, who thought the world what it was to be just and right, "are ties stronger than links of iron." During the domestic trouble which agitated our land, and which brought to almost every household sorrow and death, differences of opinion were entertained, and it was not, therefore, to be wondered at that differences prevailed here in England as to the causes and the justice of the struggle in which we were engaged. But the struggle now, thank God, is at an end (loud cheers), our differences have disappeared, and I rejoice to believe, and every day of the short days that I have lived with you, satisfies me that I am justified in believing, that all such differences here have disappeared. (Cheers.) We have become convinced that we must be one and indivisible. (Great cheering.) Nature by her mountain and her river and her ocean has proclaimed to us that we must be one, and I beg you to be assured that as we are one, that very unity which will increase our prosperity and power will increase, as I hope and believe, your prosperity and power. (Cheers.) Our political institutions are like yours; they are fashioned from yours, and in their foundation lies a deep and never-dying attachment of human liberty. In our hand—I mean in our joint hand—that liberty will live for ever. (Loud and continued cheering.) The troubles to which I have referred, great as they were, sad and heart-rending as they have been, have been attended by one compensation. We had an institution, not indigenous to us, but brought to us from a common ancestor—human slavery. (Hear, hear.) Four millions of people were in that condition; how to abolish it without dangers even worse than those followed from its existence was a problem. Our domestic strife has solved that problem. Slavery, thank God, is now extinct (louds cheers), and no footprints are to be found on the soil of the United States but those of a freeman. (Cheers.) Dreadful as the havoc has been; prevailing as the slaughter was, literally miring almost every battlefield with blood; in future times it will be said that all was well spent in getting rid of that blot,—not of our own creation, but of that blot which tarnished the fair fame of the United States and gave the lie the Declaration of Independence, by which we claimed our right to freedom and liberty. (Cheers.) What is men without liberty? It is liberty alone "that gives to life its lustre and perfume, and we are weeds without it." Mr. Master Cutler and gentlemen, the political canvass which is now on foot in the United States involves the question who shall be at the head of the executive of that great country, but I beg to assure you from my knowledge of both candidates that whichever shall be the choice of the people you will find a friend of England. (Cheers.) In your political contest in which you also are engaged we have no other interests, whatever the result may be, than that your Government may be strengthened, and not weakened. (Cheers.) We have philosophic statesmen among us in the United States as you have here, and we look to the continuance of your Government as of itself a security that political freedom is to be our lot for ever. With your Government and ours united in friendship, as I have no doubt they will be through all time, we may defy the world. (Cheers.) Liberty we have, but it is like your own liberty,—liberty restrained by law—liberty which finds its own safe protection only in the restraint to which it is made subject by law. (Cheers.) Mr. Master Cutler and gentlemen, don't believe that I am a stranger to your association. We have felt you in every form in which man can be felt. Your cutlery, your penknives, and your steel are just as well known with us as they are here, and they have benefited us as they have you. We have, I believe, in some measure, provided ourselves with what is called a table cutlery, but in the way of razors, if I may say so in the presence of ladies, you beat the world. (Laughter and cheers.) We also acknowledge your superiority to us in your steel manufactory. Nothing can be finer and nothing has contributed more to our own success than the success to which you have brought that particular manufacture, and I trust that you will never, with all the skill which from time to time you have manifested, construct an instrument that will cut the cord that binds us together as one people. (Cheers.) I have said more, gentlemen, than I intended. I came here not willingly merely, but eagerly. I refused, or rather I declined, at first, because I supposed I might be obliged to see Her Majesty the Queen for the purpose of presenting my credentials, but the moment I heard that she would not be here as soon as was expected I changed my mind, and the happiest hour I have had is that in which I advised you that I should be here, except that I have been a great deal happier since I came. (Laughter, and cheers.) Your Government, my lords and gentlemen, is dear to us under any circumstances. The name of Lord Warncliffe should be dear to us. Your father, my lord (turning to Lord Wharncliffe), was a guest of mine for some four or five days some four or five years ago. It was during the Session of a Convention for the nomination of a candidate for the Presidency. He was doing me the honour to stay with me, and he expressed a hope that we should stand together. He was obliged to leave me, and I received a telegraphic communication from him from Philadelphia, after which he wrote me a long letter, saying that he had never heard the name of the gentleman nominated, and, therefore, did not know how we would stand together. (Laughter.) But we have stood, and I trust that for ever stand we will as long as we can, your friends, warm, sincere, willing, and solicitous to be by your side if you at any time should be in serious trouble. (Loud and protracted cheering, amidst which the hon. gentleman resumed his seat.)

After the toast of "The House of Commons," Mr. Roebuck, who met with a very warm reception, said,—I feel most deeply the way in which you have received the mention of my name. I regret the absence of my colleague on this occasion, and still more the occasion of it, I am called upon to return thanks for the House of Commons. This I consider a great honour, for I have been long a member of the House of Commons, and I may say, as Grattan said of another House of Commons, that I am now attending upon the hearse of the present House of Commons. That House of Commons has done for England what England will ever remember; and although it may have done it slowly it has done it surely; and at last the present House of Commons has admitted the people of the country to its administration and government. Therefore, I say, that we are bound to thank the House of Commons for what it has done, and I take pride for myself for having been a party in it. (Cheers.) So much for the House of Commons, and now for the present occasion. I congratulate you, Mr. Master Cutler, on account of the distinguished guest whom you have at your right hand. He has come to us, as he tells us, under the belief he is a minister of peace. He has come to us as the representative of the haughty offspring of a haughty parent, and I feel certain than in his hands there will be no degradation either to one country or to the other; that there will be no paltering with interests, no sham expressions of grandeur on the one side, or of humbleness on the other; but that we shall meet on terms of perfect equality and friendship, but desirous of doing all that can be done for the good of ourselves and of humanity in general. And I hope and I believe that Mr. Reverdy Johnson, from his character and his antecedents, will so conduct negotiations between this country and his own that there will be no lack of honour on one side or on the other. (Cheers.) Now, Sir, I believe that if I were prudent I should finish; but I am not a prudent man, and meeting here, as I believe, many friends, I wish to explain to them the feelings of my mind on the great changes that have occurred in the government of the country since we last met in this hall. Now, first of all, we must understand and acknowledge that the government of this country is no longer in the hands of the aristocracy as represented by Lord Wharncliffe, or of the middle classes as represented by the Master Cutler. The government of this country is now in the hands of the working-classes; we must not conceal this fact from ourselves; the thing has been done and we must endeavour to meet it. Then comes the question which I wish to talk to you about—whether we must expect good or not from it. Now, I am glad to have Mr. Reverdy Johnson on the right of the Master Cutler on this occasion, because this change has already been made in America; but, as I believe, made under more unfavourable conditions than in England. The circumstances have been more favourable in America than in England because of the almost boundless power which it possesses of giving grants of land to all comers, which we have not; but more unfavourable because there is poured into America a tide of corruption, a peculent torrent of almost all the vice and turbulence of Europe. We see the wild Irishman, the fiery Frenchman, the assassinating Italian, and the dumb-founded Spaniard all going out in one mass and wishing to fulfil their expectations in the mind of America. This we are free from. Our experiment in England is made with our own people alone; we have Englishmen, we have Scotchmen, and we have Irishmen, but we have them alone to deal with; and my belief is so strong in the good feeling of my countrymen that I feel no harm will happen from having granted political power to them. After this, no man certainly will be able to say that we are coerced or misled by the aristocracy, for the government of the country will be in the hands of the people; and although I believe that this government will be for the interests and advantage of all classes I wish to call attention to this fact. I am told that in America the better educated classes have withdrawn themselves from political life, that they have been ousted and driven into the background by the vast population which has grown up around them. The educated classes in America have stepped aside from the political torrent, perfectly contented with their lot, and, feeling that they will be perfectly safe, have let political affairs settle in the hands of what we may call the buccaneering portion of society. I consider there is a great danger in this, and so thinking, I ask you to take part in every political movement. I don't ask you to coerce any body as landlords; but what I do ask of you is to act upon the principle laid down by Jeremy Bentham, and to make a great and most pregnant distinction between the power of will and the power of mind over mind. The power of will means the power of the landlord to coerce his tenants; that I do not ask you to do; but I will ask you to exert the power of mind over mind; and, further, I ask you to tell your workmen what you believe to be fair and right—not coercing, but letting them do exactly as they like. That is in our power, if we do not withdraw from our present position, under a new feeling of inferiority created by the present law. It would be unwise to take up that position; but tell the men under you what you believe to be right, and let it work in their minds, then I believe we shall see what has never before been seen, a people governed by itself. America does not do it, there is a government of a people outside America; but here we shall have a people inside ourselves, and of that people I ask, as I ask of you, not to be coerced by anybody, not to be misled or frightened by any Trade Unions, not to be anything but Englishmen, considering simply the good of your country. (Cheers.) I ask you, workmen of this town, to have confidence in yourselves and in the dignity of your own nature, not to be coerced or frightened by any body, but do what you think right as your country demands. (Loud cheers.)

ABSINTHE SUISSE.—The "Lancet" says it has analyzed a sample of what it believes to have been the veritable Absinthe Suisse, in order to determine whether the analysis would throw any light upon the extraordinary effects produced by the compound on the human frame, namely the high and even delicious excitements, followed by proportionate subsequent depression, with, ultimately, early decadence of the nervous and vital powers. The results of the analysis were as follows:—Specific gravity, 890·2; alcohol, absolute, 65·528 per cent., 655·28 per 1,000; green essential oil, ·202 per cent., 2·02 per 1,000 sugar, gum, &c., ·354 per cent., 3·54 per 1,000; mineral matter, ·056 per cent., ·56 per 1,000. Two particulars of the analysis, taken together, go far to explain the highly injurious and deleterious action of absinthe upon the system. First, alcohol is presented in very large amount—as large, in fact, as in the very strongest brandy. Second it contains no less than 2 per 1,000 grs. of essential oil.

IMITATIVE WORDS.—A correspondent writes:—"There is a philologist now alive, a learned and acute man, who seriously maintains that no word whatsoever is derived from natural sounds or animals' voices: Roar, scream, and squeek, growl and whisper, are in no manner related to the noises they signify: the cuckoo, the whip-poor-will, &c., are names of which the obvious source is a vulgar error. I was reminded of him this morning by hearing a cock, while I was engaged in writing, going on as if he were aiming at the production of cock-a-doodle-doo. Sometimes he was more lucky than usual; at last, but for once only, he produced a splendid specimen, as distinctly articulated as any human being could have done it. He could not do it again. But his very worst attempts were such as the human being could hardly have undertaken to imitate in any other way. I am a full believer in imitative words: but the sheep, I observe, rather invert academical distinctions; the old one is B. A. and the young one is M. A. In this they imitate our babies, who can bring out *mamma* before they are up to *papa*. But the philologist above mentioned will not admit that these words have their source in nepial protology, as the learned might call it; I don't think they do. Noises made by different materials certainly suggest different articulations. The French imitate the drum by *rom-plom-plom*: the English by *rub a dub dub*. The French military drums are usually of metal; the English, of wood. Those who will attend to the sounds will feel that both nations are justified."

THE "QUEEN OF THE BAGNI."—A letter recently received from Italy states that Mrs. Tysted, of the Baths of Lucca, locally known as "Queen of the Bagni," has just died suddenly there, at the advanced age of nearly ninety-nine. Mrs. Tysted's tastes were eminently literary and antiquarian. She possessed a very valuable collection of Etruscan antiquities and of ancient Roman coins, and a large number of letters of celebrated literary men, including Scott, Byron and Shelley, with whom she had corresponded. Lever has produced her prominently in one of his best novels. When Sir Walter Scott, during his last illness, visited Florence, Mrs. Tysted, and her late husband, Col. Tysted, then living there, entertained or rather nursed, him during his stay. She often spoke with sadness of his low and desponding state. Nothing, she said, appeared to interest him in Florence but collection of ancient armour. When the literary men of that city expressed a wish to pay their respects to the "Ariosto of the North," as they called him, Scott asked Mrs. Tysted to excuse him to them, adding, mournfully, "Sir Walter is a poor, poor ... man now." He longed to be at home again and to breathe his last within hearing of the rippling music of the Tweed. Mrs. Tysted published a small volume of sketches, the sale of which yielded 100*l.* towards the fund for building an English church at the Baths.

A FRANCO-BELGIAN CUSTOMS' LEAGUE.

(*The Times, Aug. 31.*)

THE little cloud, "no bigger than a man's hand," which rose a few weeks ago has not yet altogether vanished from the political horizon. The Belgians cannot be fully reassured as to some designs of the French Government on their commercial and military independence. No age, they consider, has been distinguished by more flagrant ill-faith than the present. The bare mention of a contemplated cession of Savoy to France was scouted both at Paris and Turin up to the very eve of that flagitious transaction. The sale of Luxemburg by Holland to France was treated as an idle and slanderous rumour up to the moment when the exchange of official Notes had carried the subject to the very verge of war. The open menaces of certain potentates are now-a-days held hardly so dangerous as their propensity to "protest too much." A declaration of "pacific intentions" has almost come to be interpreted as a design to go to war. Nothing but a strenuous assertion of public opinion can restore confidence. The outcry about Luxemburg was loud enough to make the negotiators desist from their disgraceful bargain. The same restless plotters must be aware that in these days of profound peace Belgium could not be disposed of without a far more violent and more effectual uproar. It little matters what sellers and purchasers may wish or may hope; they will not bring their schemes to maturity, simply because they dare not.

Lord Stanley, at the very close of our late Parliamentary Session, was able to assure the House of Commons that up to that moment no proposal either of a Military Convention or of a Customs' League had been made by the Imperial Government of France to the Cabinet of Brussels or of the Hague. We have good reason to believe that since that date also, and up to the moment at which we are writing, France has given no sign. It seems equally certain, however, that the subject has been for some time entertained in French official circles; nor can any one feel quite sure that it has been thoroughly and finally dismissed. Our age, it has been oracularly announced, has developed irresistible tendencies towards "the agglomeration of minor States into vast Empires." In the terror created by the sudden disappearance of so many Italian and German Principalities it was hastily concluded that the days of such helpless communities as Belgium, Holland, and Switzerland were numbered. What may have been discussed, or even settled, upon this point at Biarritz, or what might have come to pass had the Seven Weeks' War lasted seven months or seven years, it would be idle to speculate. It is enough for us that the opportunity was irreparably lost, and annexations in cold blood—witness Luxemburg—are not to be thought of under any disguise or pretext.

The French Government very explicitly, and as we believe, very sincerely, disclaims any idea of direct, and especially of violent, annexation. Something, however, that Government seems to be under the perpetual necessity of doing or attempting, and it cannot see why it should not deal with Belgium and Holland on the same terms which Prussia has rendered acceptable to Bavaria, Wurtemberg, and Baden. The difference ought, however, to be obvious, for the military conventions between North and South Germany were imposed as conditions of peace, the Zollverein compact was based upon treaties which had long been in existence; and such transactions in Germany, moreover, were the result of those principles of nationality of which France was from the beginning the promoter and champion. *Volentibus non fit injuria*; and Baden, Wurtemberg, and Bavaria have not, since the close of the war in 1866, concluded any treaty with Prussia except of their own free will. Now, we do not by any means allow that France would be justified in concluding military conventions or Customs' Leagues with Belgium even with the full and deliberate consent of that State, because in the case of Belgium the flimsy pretext of nationality, which was rather too vaguely put forth in Germany, could not be adduced in support of a breach of that compact of neutrality on which rests the public law of Europe as well as the very existence of Belgium itself. Belgium would have no power to give such consent; but what is even more certain, and more to the purpose, is that no such consent is to be obtained, and that on the contrary, the alleged project of a Customs' League with France has been denounced by all the organs of the Belgian Press as a covert scheme of annexation, and has been resented as an attempt against Belgian independence. Had the idea of a Customs' League originated with the Belgian Government, it might be supposed to have been prompted by merely economical ideas; for, considering the relative conditions of industrial progress in the two countries, it is clear that all the commercial advantages in any arrangement of that nature would be on the side of Belgium. But what has France to gain by opening her markets to Belgian manufactures? Or, if she be so inclined, what need has she of a Customs' League for that purpose? Her object, if that were all, could equally be obtained by the mere lowering of her tariff, by meeting Belgium half way in those views of Free Trade to which that liberal community is already so earnestly devoted. There must be a reason why France should wish to conclude what must be to herself a losing bargain, and that reason must be sought in the political ascendancy which in any similar combination between a great State and a small one, the greater must needs exercise over the less. The idea of a Customs' Union between the two countries is no novelty to us, for we remember how a scheme of the same description was entertained under the Orleans Dynasty. The Government of Louis Philippe had, however, the frankness to avow that its real purpose was to "increase its political influence in Belgium;" but at that time the example of Germany had not yet shown to what extent a Customs' League may be turned into an engine of political encroachment—to what extent the bond of material interests may create a necessity for joint international action. With the management of her indirect taxes in the hands of her powerful neighbour, compelled to fall back from the liberal commercial policy to which she is wedded, driven to rescind, or, at any rate, to revise, all the commercial treaties she has concluded with other nations, Belgium would see herself reduced to the condition of a mere satellite of France in peace and war. It is, indeed, very questionable whether sheer annexation might not be better than a connexion which would have all the burdens without any of the real advantages of independent existence. We certainly doubt whether the condition of a Saxon or of a Bavarian in Germany is preferable to that of a Hessian or Hanoverian.

The thing cannot be. Whenever the subject of Franco-Belgian Customs' Union was broached under Louis Philippe it was invaribly met by a unanimous declaration of all the European Powers that the thing could not be—that such a combination would be incompatible with those stipulations of 1831 to which the Belgian Monarchy owes its being. The same objections rise against the scheme at the present moment. It would be difficult to say what extent the bans to a union, either commercial or political, could be forbidden if it were the object of the mutual wishes of both parties. But from the strong manifestation of opinion in Belgium, the reluctance of the latter country to the arrangement is placed decidedly beyond question. Belgium will not hear of it; France must not think of it. The Sovereign who so well knew how to fall back from an untenable position in Luxemburg is not likely to place himself in a new predicament with Belgium, a retreat from which might, perhaps, not be equally easy, and would, at all events, be less creditable.

THE HUNDREDTH ASTEROID.—On the eighteenth of April in the current year the ninety-eighth asteroid was discovered at Clinton, United States, by Mr. Peters, the American astronomer. Rather more than a month later the ninety-ninth asteroid was discovered at the Marseilles Observatory. And now news reaches us that the hundredth asteroid has been discovered by Professor Watson, of Detroit, Michigan.—*Daily News, Sept. 2.*

THE PRINCE IMPERIAL AT FONTAINEBLEAU.—According to the *Independance Belge*, the Prince Imperial, dances a good deal at Fontainebleau, although his preceptor, M. Filon, proved himself lamentably deficient in the art on a late occasion, when he was dancing *vis-a-vis* to the young Prince. M. Filon has accordingly commenced to take lessons in the art, and is showing laudable zeal in improving his education in this respect. The following words are attributed to his Imperial Highness, which shows that his religious education has not been neglected:—"When I am Emperor I will have everybody perform his religious duties—I will not have persons without religion."

RUSSIA AND AMERICA.—A letter from Berlin in the *North Eastern Correspondence* says that all accounts agree in attributing to Russia the plan of forming a close alliance with the United States in view of the Eastern question, and that her overtures have been very favourably received by the Government at Washington. The first manifestion of the new alliance, it appears, is to be a joint intervention in favour of Cretan independence, in which Prussia, who has also been concerned in the negotiations, will take part. On the other hand, great efforts are still bring made to being about a rapprochement between Austria and Prussia. This, the correspondent says, was the subject of the long interview which took place the other day at Munich between Prince Hohenlohe (the Bavarian Premier) and the Emperor of Austria. The latter said on this occasion that he had no objection to the proposed rapprochment, but that it did not depend on him alone to establish it. Another piece of news given in the letter is that Herr von Kendell, who accompanied Count Bismarck when the latter met with his late accident, has gone to Lucerne to have a political interview with Lord Stanley. "Lucerne," says the correspondent, "has just now become the object of diplomatic pilgrimages, which proves that England still maintains her prestige in the eyes of continental politicians."—*Pall Mall Gazette, Sept 4.*

THE TREATMENT OF THEODORE.

As there has been a good deal of discussion in the London papers about the manner in which the Commander-in-Chief treated Theodore at the crisis of the Abyssinian war, we are induced to give an extract from the concluding letter of a series from "A Staff Officer with the Abyssinian Expedition," which have appeared at intervals in "Blackwood's Magazine." The position of the writer is a sufficient guarantee for the trustworthiness of his narrative:—

The Commander-in-Chief had hardly taken up his position on the new ground, when a small party bearing a white flag was seen descending the precipitous side of Fahla towards our camp. In a short space of time Lieutenant Prideaux, Mr. Flad, and an Abyssinian nobleman styled the Dajazmaj Alame, a son-in-law of Theodorus, made their appearance among us. They were received with all courtesy and consideration, and introduced to his Excellency. It was then found that they were not charged with any very specific message from the King, far less with a written communication. Theodorus, it appeared, had spent the night in the utmost apprehension of our attacking his position in the morning, and in consulting with some of his own European servants as to how that might be averted. Mr. Rassam, it should be remarked, was all that night in Magdala, while the King was on Fahla or Islamgee, so that no direct communication between them was possible. His Majesty had, however, finally resolved, as the result of the kind of council of war held after his defeat, to apply to Mr. Rassam, and ask his good offices towards effecting a reconciliation between him and the British. Mr. Rassam, in reply to a verbal message conveyed to him to that effect, had suggested that a deputation should be sent to our camp. The Emperor, after a little sulky hesitation, had made up his mind accordingly, and shortly after midnight had sent for Lieutenant Prideaux from the citadel, and, informing him on his arrival in the presence that up till yesterday he had thought himself great and unconquerable, but had now learned that the world contained greater than he, had ordered him to hasten off to the British camp, and procure for him the friendship of our commander. The anxiety shown by the King that his envoys should reach us before daybreak indicated the alarm he felt lest we should advance against him; indeed, he made no attempt to disguise his fears from those around him.

Sir Robert Napier was not found unprepared when the moment came for answering the words spoken by Mr. Flad and his companions. In the course of the few general remarks which the wary soldier then allowed himself to utter, opportunity was taken to impress very plainly on the mind of the King's own relative, Alame, how dire would be the retribution exacted should harm befal our countrymen in Magdala. The immense resources of a British army, of which the victors of the previous evening formed only one brigade, were also enlarged on, and side by side with the tiny cannon which had already been used with such effect, one of the grim black Armstrongs which had joined us during the night was shown to the King's counsellor. And then a written communication as follows was placed by Sir Robert Napier in the hands of the messengers. This was sent in the English language only, because the Emperor had plenty of translators by his side. The writer, unfortunately, is obliged to quote it chiefly from memory, but the words were nearly these; viz.—"Your Majesty, after having fought like a brave man, has been defeated by the superior might of England. It is not our wish that more blood should be shed. If, therefore, your Majesty will bring with you into our camp all the Europeans now in your hands, and deliver them in safety to us, and submit yourself to her Majesty the Queen of England, honourable treatment for yourself and all the members of your family will be guaranteed.—[Sd.] R. Napier, Lieutenant-General, Commander-in-Chief."

Sir R. Napier caused the tenor of the above ultimatum to be explained in his presence to the Dajazmaj Alame, who replied by soliciting a promise that offensive operations would be stayed until the following morning. This was at once agreed to. Hostilities had been commenced by the King himself. It was he who now sued for an armistice; but no hope was conveyed to him that any concessions on his part, short of the personal surrender demanded of him, would avail to convert the suspension into a relinquishment of our operations against him. It was arranged that the temporary truce should be taken advantage of for the burial of the Abyssinian dead by their own friends and relatives, and then the deputation returned to the mountain. When they reached Theodore's presence, Lieutenant Prideaux handed to him Sir R. Napier's letter, which was forthwith translated verbally by Mr. Flad. His Majesty no sooner heard the words "honourable treatment" then he exclaimed, "What is meant by honourable treatment? will they carry me away as a prisoner to England, or will they help me to punish my rebellious subjects?" Mr. Prideaux returned the only answer to this question he could possibly have given—namely, that he was not instructed on the intentions of the British commander, who had stated in the letter every word he had to say. The Emperor then passed into one of his blackest moods, and remarked, with a bitter sneer, that the British little knew what they promised when they pledged themselves to honourable treatment of all the members of his family, since these were as numerous as the hairs on his head! Without allowing himself much time for deliberation, he desired the two European gentlemen to retire to one side, while he dictated to one of his scribes an Amharic letter. As soon as this was prepared he enclosed along with it the communication which he had just received by their hands; and, calling for Lieutenant Prideaux and Mr. Flad, hurried them off on a second mission to our camp, ordering them to deliver his letter to Sir R. Napier, but not intrusting them with any verbal message, or so much as informing them of what he had written. Alame was not sent with them on this occasion. When they had left, the King lay down, and covering himself completely with his cotton sheet, remained for upwards of an hour more motionless than one in deepest slumber. At last he rose from the ground, and drawing a pistol from his girdle, deliberately placed the muzzle of it between his teeth. For some reason the trigger did not at once answer to his touch, and there was time for his attendants to throw themselves upon him and remove the barrel from his mouth. They had no sooner done so than the little obstruction which had at first prevented the trigger from acting yielded to the pressure of the King's own finger, and a bullet was sent into the earth close by, slightly grazing his Majesty's temples as it passed. The frame of mind in which Theodorus was at this time, and the change which his unsuccessful attempt at suicide produced in the current of his thoughts, will presently appear. Fortunately, he himself has given us the means of analysing his feelings. In a few words it may be stated that the failure of the pistol to go off was accepted by him as a distinct utterance of the Almighty forbidding him to die. It will be noticed that at the moment of his trying to destroy himself when his last hopes of obtaining any friendly concession from us had just been shattered by the Chief's plain missive, the whole of our countrymen were in his hands, with the exception of the two whom he had deputed to our camp. He does not appear, however, to have bestowed any thought upon them whatever, far less to have meditated putting them to death. If that pistol had taken effect, Mr. Rassam and his companions would have been found by us in their quarter in the capitol after the King was no more. As it was, one of the first orders his Majesty issued after his attempt on his own life had been frustrated was, that the Europeans should be forthwith conveyed to our camp. It is impossible to say what hopes he entertained when he took this step. Possibly he may have thought that we would then depart and leave him in peace. If he cherished such a delusion, it was at least not borne out by the message he had received from the British Commander. Neither could it have been suggested by Mr. Rassam, directly or indirectly, since that person was still in the citadel, and not near the King. Mr. Flad, also, was absent on his second mission to us at the time. Moreover, Theodorus himself, when he despatched his letter to the Chief, had even then accepted his position as a hopeless one; and since he was determined not to submit, had made up his mind to die. It was his own fanatical interpretation of the failure of his attempt at suicide that turned his thoughts into another channel, and made him resolve on a different course of action. Only once, so far as is known, during these days, had it been suggested to him by one of his chiefs to massacre his European prisoners. His answer was, that if he were to do so, not a woman or child would be left alive by the British in all Abyssinia. This was reported to us by his favourite henchmen, whose deposition was alluded to in the preceding letter. Probably it shows that the words of warning on this point which had proceeded from Sir Robert Napier on every suitable occasion had not been thrown away. But in justice to Theodorus, it should be stated that he seems never to have entertained the idea of committing such an outrage. The exact aim or object with which he had persisted in detaining all these Europeans for so many years, could probably not have been explained even by himself. It is easy to account for his appreciation of the German artisans. These cast his cannon, and were in many ways as the very mainspring of his ascendancy. But it is difficult to conceive what pleasure or profit he can have hoped ever to derive, for instance, from such eminently non-productive members of his collection as Mr. Rassam and the Rev. Mr. Stern. When his confidential shield-bearer was question-

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ed on this point, he confessed himself nonplussed. He said no one could tell what *object* his master proposed to himself with regard to his prisoners, and that he probably had no distinct object at all, although the *cause* of his imprisoning them was known to every one—namely, his exasperation against their Government for not having answered that celebrated letter, which seems to have been to the late expedition all that the carrying off of Helen was to the siege of Troy.

It is necessary to revert to what was taking place all this time in the British camp, where the prompt return of Lieutenant Prideaux and Mr. Flad had greatly surprised us. When the document which they carried was translated to his Excellency, it was found such as an Œdipus and not a mere interpreter was required to expound. In the first place, it was not a letter. The King had not as yet stooped from the lofty height on which he had enthroned himself like a demigod, and had not even now condescended to write to "the servant of a woman," as he had contemptuously called the British Commander. This was a mere memorandum, unsigned, unsealed, undated, and unaddressed. The key to it which he himself afterwards supplied was not yet in our hands; for we did not know that he had written it, as he believed, in the immediate prospect of dying by his own hand, and that his chief object was to indicate to us that we would shortly have to take under our protection the scattered subjects whom he was about to forsake. From beginning to end the strange production read like the wail of a fallen spirit, in which it seemed that the baffled aspirations of a Heaven-sent reformer were touched upon side by side with the lamentations of a prophet over the sins of a perverse and rebellious people. Not a word of supplication mingled with his utterances: on the contrary, these were proud and defiant as ever, and the only intelligible part of his communication was that in which he told us that he who had "dandled strong men in his arms like infants" would not now submit to be "dandled by another." The very letter in which submission had been named to him was returned to us without a word of acknowledgment. In short, it was evident that Theodorus would never yield. This, however, was all that was as yet plain to us. Although he had not referred to our countrymen, or used any threat in all he had written, it was natural to apprehend the worst consequences for these if no modification were made in our terms. But there were higher considerations even than the lives of these poor people which were present to our Chief. The object of the expedition undoubtedly was to deliver them from bondage; nevertheless that object had to be effected in a manner which would vindicate the honour of Great Britain. We could not, at this date, consent to obtain by treaty and stipulation what as an injured nation we had come to seek, and as a victorious army we had a right to demand. If unhappily, Mr. Rassam and his friends had paid with their lives for the preservation of their country's honour, they would but have sacrificed themselves in a cause for which thousands of brave men had joyfully given their blood before them. It was to be hoped there was not a man in all our army who was not willing so to die; and there was no indication in the bearing of Lieutenant Prideaux or Mr. Flad, during all that trying interview, that they whom we had come to save were of a different temper than ourselves. And yet it was a higher sight than ever was shown by the heathen manhood of ancient Rome, to witness the Christian resolution of Sir Robert Napier, as he placed on one side every feeling of his tenderest nature, and told Lieutenant Prideaux that he must go back to his prison and inform Theodorus that the British Commander had no other word to speak. And thus we said farewell to our friends, and consigned them, as most of us thought, to imminent peril. The Chief's letter of that morning, which had been returned to us by the King, was again placed in their hands for delivery to him, with a verbal message that its terms must be complied with before any further intercourse with us could be permitted him. If that paper should prove the death-warrant of them all, still it was felt that the only right path had been taken. All that remained to be done was to prepare to storm the citadel as soon as the brief armistice expired. But judge of the joy and surprise, when, shortly after dark Mr. Rassam and a number of his companions actually presented themselves before us, and were conducted with the feeble light of a lantern one after another into his Excellency's tent, until that was filled to overflowing. It [illegible] that [illegible] Prideaux and Mr. [illegible] while on their return from their second d[illegible], had met this party of liberated men and women descending the mountain under the [illegible] of the King's artizans, who had [illegible] to see them safely to our camp.

The circumstances under which [illegible] gone forth have already been exp[illegible] reader. The version which has been [illegible] in the present narrative rests on Theodore's own authority, and was amply [illegible] by the testimony of his shield-bearer a few weeks after the events. Early the following morning, and before all the Europeans had reached us, Theodore's scribe and one of his German servants brought us a second communication from him. This was in the form of a polite letter addressed under the royal seal to "The beloved Servant of the great Queen of England." The circumstances of his attempted suicide on the previous day were narrated, and it was stated, as an apology for the tone of his former letter, that when that was sent he believed himself about to die. He then mentioned how he had accepted God's prohibition against self-destruction, and that the first act of, as it were, his new life, had been to send Mr. Rassam to join us; while now, as he found that even his own German workmen wished to leave his service, he had given every one permission to go. This was literally true. At the time that letter was written no European was detained in Magdala, at least by the King's order, although there were a few whom sickness or other causes had prevented from moving. The paper concluded with a request that he might not be required to come and surrender himself, or, as he delicately expressed it, that friendship might be made between him and us without his being compelled to approach us. He also intimated that he had despatched or was about to despatch, a gift of cattle to our camp, as it was Easter Sunday. The anxiety with which, as we afterwards learned, he watched with his telescope whether these cattle were admitted into our camp, showed how eager he was for the smallest token that our purpose respecting him was changed. When he perceived that the animals were detained outside our pickets until his own surrender should enable us to accept such civilities from him, he saw that, as he had determined never to yield, there was nothing for it but to defy us to the last. No further communication passed between him and us. The whole of that Sunday witnessed the migration of the Europeans from Magdala into the British camp, and before night Monsieur Bardel was the only one remaining on the mountain, severe illness having prevented him from accompanying the rest. Meanwhile news reached us that Theodore's broken army was recovering itself, while he himself was occupied in posting his guns on commanding spots. It was even said that an attack would be made on us during the night. It was generally felt that the first symptom of retreat on our part would be the signal, not only for Theodorus, but for many other Abyssinian chiefs, to rise up against us. The belief which we had found prevailing that we had come to ransom, not to fight, would have obtained irresistible strength, and the prediction of one of the most sagacious of Indian statesmen, that the difficulty of the late expedition would be in withdrawing ourselves from the country rather than in advancing through it, might than have been verified to the letter. Every wounded soldier would have been to us a burden almost greater than we could bear. Indeed, it is impossible to conjecture where the disasters would have terminated that would then in all probability have befallen the army. Sir Robert Napier would gladly have given Theodorus one chance more of seeking safety in an honourable surrender, and a letter was drafted ready to be sent to him with the view of disposing him to such a course. But before sunrise on the following day—Monday, the 17th of April—the chiefs and people whose place had been on Fahla and Islamgee crowded into our camp with the information that the King had abandoned both of these positions, which they were now therefore ready to give up to us. It was further said and for a time believed, that Theodorus himself, with a body of his best troops, had fled from the citadel by the Kafarbar gate. A messenger was at once despatched by his Excellency with this intelligence to Meer Akbar Ally, who at the head of about eight thousand Gallas, was all this time closely investing Magdala on the site indicated. He was authorised to offer a reward of fifty thousand dollars—upwards of £10,000 sterling—to any one who might capture the King, or effectually prevent him from appearing on our rear. Arrangements were then made for accepting the submission tendered by the residents of Fahla and Islamgee, who were required merely to repair to certain spots pointed out to them, and there lay down their arms. The exodus from the mountain which followed this order suggested to one the departure from Egypt of the children of Israel. Many thousands of men and women, with their children and household goods, were pouring down the steep hillside as we ascended. It must not be thought that these were suffering any hardship in this migration. They were the wandering followers of a camp, not dwellers in fixed habitations; and the homes which they left behind them were not even "auld clay biggins," but mere Gypsy wigwams, such as it was in their very nature to abandon to-day and erect in a new locality to-morrow. This remark is necessary to give the reader a correct idea of what was done when we afterwards "burned Magdala." Fire could make no impression, of course, on the mountain itself; and the only combustible elements on its summit were rude and temporary dwellings, which would probably have been set fire to by their owners themselves, according to the custom of such communities, whenever the standing encampment formed by them became no longer necessary. Fahla and Islamgee, as the quarter of the inferior soldiers and settlers of the army, presented even more perishable roof-trees than the citadel itself did; and it was with feelings, as we may suppose, of but slight regret that their inmates were now trooping into the British camp as into a city of refuge.

Soon after sunrise his Excellency's column of assault commenced ascending to take possession of these two outposts in precisely the same manner as if they were still defended by an enemy. No opposition, however, was made to us, excepting by the extreme difficulty of the path, and the British flag was soon floating from the highest crest of both the positions. Contradictory rumours regarding what had taken place in the capitol itself continued to reach us as we advanced. At one time the story of the King's flight was confirmed; at another, a messenger informed the Chief that he had committed suicide, and lay dead in his house. The truth was that he had fled before daylight that morning by the Kafarbar gate. The flower of his army had followed him; but they had proceeded only the distance of a cannon-shot, in mournful and dispirited array, with the feelings of men who had never fled before, when the cries of the Gallas, whom Meer Akbar Alee had posted on every surrounding height, warned them that there was no safety for them in that direction. And then at last the King perceived that there remained nothing for him to do but to die. He ordered all his soldiers who did not wish to share his fate to leave him at once. Hundreds of them took advantage of this permission, and, as flight was impossible, came to swell the throng whose surrender of themselves we had accepted. Theodorus himself, with, it is not known how many of his adherents faithful to death, then retraced his steps towards his citadel. When our advanced-guard arrived at a small plateau within sight of the gate of Magdala, a few horsemen were observed riding out from the capitol. Theodorus himself was at their head, and was recognised at the time by Captain Speedy though not with absolute certainty. He was mounted on his favourite horse, and brandished his spear, and kept shouting the somewhat vainglorious cry of the Abyssinian warrior, "Am I not So and-so, who has slain So-and-so and So-and-so," *ad infinitum*. Probably he hoped his Excellency Sir Robert Napier would open with similar noises of defiance, and ride out to tilt with him. Taken in this ridiculous fashion, he would certainly have been a difficult enough enemy to dispose of, and quite one of the sort whom no sober-minded Christian would attack with any other weapon than a double-barrelled gun. He himself, indeed, fully understood the value of gunpowder and the superiority of modern weapons over the old shield and spear of the dark ages. Very often he has been known to delude some Ethiopian knight into riding at him, by means of brandishing his spear and yelling out the creed of chivalry, only to drop both lance and shield whenever the unfortunate Don Quixote came within twenty paces of him, and shoot him dead on the spot with a heavy charge of slugs. On the present occasion, however, no notice was taken of his vapouring. A small cannon which his gunners had abandoned near the spot was discharged against him by some playful camp-followers. A few rifle-bullets were sent flying in the same direction, and the would-be champions speedily retired into the citadel.

The Commander-in-Chief and his Staff were meanwhile engaged in examining the summit of Magdala with their telescopes from one of the highest of the terraces of Islamgee. A very remarkable halo had been seen for the last hour obscuring the sun, and had been the subject of the usual superstitious remarks. About noon there was a shower, and later in the afternoon the rain came down in torrents. Not many signs of life could be discovered within the capitol, although an excellent view of it was before us. It was noticed, however, that the outer gate, which on our first approach had stood open, was now closed. Mr. Rassam was almost sure that one of the few human figures to be seen on the top of the mountain was Theodorus, which was actually the case. His Excellency was soon satisfied that our enemy was neither dead nor a fugitive, and that his stronghold would be defended. A fire of artillery was then directed on the gate chiefly to dislodge any body of men that might be posted behind it. Shot and shell were also sent into the several quarters of the place itself with the same object in view. When one of these alighted on a building, its inmates would be seen instantly rushing out. But such generally consisted of women and children; and the true state of affairs was presently suspected—namely, that the garrison was represented only by Theodorus and a few of his stanchest followers. The action of the artillery was therefore restricted to keeping up a sufficient fire on the gate itself, to prevent an enemy mustering in force near it; and the storming party was ordered to advance. Every circumstance of their assault has been told by abler pens than the writer's. The truth is, there was little of stirring incident or military prowess to record. The fortifications of the citadel were found to be well worthy of its outworks of Fahla and Lelassie. The long and difficult ascent leading to the gate was exposed to fire from the walls; and the gate itself opened in rear into a covered-way built of masonry, which had been filled up with large pieces of rock. It would have been extremely difficult to blast a way for ourselves at such an entrance by means of bags of gunpowder. The defences on each side of the gate were natural scarps of rock, on which rude but efficient palisades had been erected. All that was needed to complete the strength of such a fortress, even now that its outposts were ours, was just such an array of brave soldiers as had rushed down upon us in vain the previous Friday from Fahla. As it was, and in the absence of cannon, the handful of soldiers who had elected to die around their chief could make but a poor defence. The din of the Sniders as the 33rd Foot marched steadily up the mountain sounded more like the roar of continued volleys of cannon than anything of the kind, the writer had ever heard before. It must literally have rained bullets upon and around the defences. No wonder that the feeble fire of a few desperate men grew feebler still as our soldiers advanced, and that we met with very trifling resistance in effecting a lodgment by clambering over the rocks on one side. Whatever virtues may be allowed to Theodorus, no one can say that he was possessed of military skill. Even admitting the wisdom of his march from Debra Tabor to Magdala, which was, however, the move of all others it best suited us he should make, his subsequent proceedings were fatal to his reputation as a soldier. To a certain extent the game was in his own hands, if he had known how to play it. It is true that his inability to transport his guns quickly through the country, and the numerous enemies who would have set upon him had he appeared among them without his artillery, were serious disadvantages. There was probably sufficient reason in this why he did not attempt the favourite tactics of Haidar Alee, Tautia Tantia Topee, and other Eastern warriors, when opposed to a British force—namely, marching us over the country in vain pursuit, until our soldiers bid fair to be all expended without once having seen an enemy. But there was nothing to prevent him from concentrating his artillery in Magdala itself, and, after having inflicted upon us what loss he could in the course of a running fight from the Tacazeh to the gates of the citadel, received us there with the fire of his fourteen cannon from as many bastions. Whatever effect this might have had on the actual result of the expedition, John Bull would at least not then have had to regret the scanty character of the return of killed and wounded presented to him at the close! After the outer defence had been passed by the 33rd, they found themselves in a tortuous and narrow defile, surmounted on either side with broken rocks. This led to an inner gate, from which, again, the road ascended towards the King's house. The handful of men who had remained to defend all this difficult approach, were either lying dead of frightful shot-wounds, or had fled at the last moment from the scene. The body of Theodorus himself was found near the highest part of the path. There is no question that he fell by his own hand. Even if the medical evidence on this point admitted of doubt, the testimony of his shield-bearer, who attended him to the last, would be conclusive. Whatever his life may have been, there was something heroic, at least, in his death. The Lion of Ethiopia had resolved that no prospect of "honourable treatment" should induce him to become a member of the menagerie in which Great Britain has kept more than one tame sovereign in her day; and indeed it would hardly have been in accordance with the fitness of things that Theodorus should ever have been stared at by little Cockneys, or have taken a moor on the Scottish hills, or a box at the opera, or done any other of the acts which civilisation would have introduced him to. Possibly, in time, even Exeter Hall might have claimed him as the latest new attraction for the May meetings. Since he himself deliberately preferred that it should be otherwise, we, at least, need not greatly grieve over his choice.

GUARDIAN FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned are prepared to issue POLICIES against FIRE on the usual terms.
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862 and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India and by amended Act of 1867.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £3,200,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL £2,400,000.
BEING CALLED UP £800,000.
RESERVE FUND £800,000.
HEAD OFFICE—Paris.
AGENCIES AT
Bombay, London, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon.
SUB-AGENCY.—Yokohama.

CORRESPONDENTS.
Madras, Pondichery, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.
London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
National Bank of Scotland.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the continent of Europe.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any information as to rules of business, &c.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.
The Bank discounts, approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

All Remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."
E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Acting Manager.
9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th October 1867.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

The current rates of Exchange are:— per Rupee
On London at 6 months' sight ... 1s. 11 1/4d. do.
" 4 do. ... 1s. 11 1/8d. do.
" 3 do. ... 1s. 11 1/16d. do.
" 2 do. ... 1s. 11d. do.
" 1 do. ... 1s. 10 15/16d. do.
" demand ... 1s. 10 7/8d. do.
On Scotland do. } 1s. 10 13/16d. do.
On Ireland do. }
On Paris do. ... 1s. 10 3/4d. do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe. 1s. 10 3/4d. do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.
An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.
Bombay, 2nd September 1868.

AGRA BANK (LIMITED).
CAPITAL £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
IN 100,000 SHARES OF £10 EACH.
HEAD OFFICE—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

EDINBURGH BRANCH—17, ST. ANDREW SQUARE
BRANCHES IN INDIA.
CALCUTTA........ BOMBAY..........
MADRAS.......... KURRACHEE ...
AGRA .... LAHORE..........

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11 1/4 per Rupee
4 do. 1/11 1/8 "
3 do. 1/11 1/16 "
2 do. 1/11 "
1 do. 1/10 15/16 "
On demand 1/10 7/8 "
On Scotland 1/10 7/8 "

No drafts at six months sight are granted for sums under £50 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.
On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.
Do. 6 do. 4
Do. 12 do. 5
Do. 24 do. 6

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or order.

Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.
Bombay, 3rd September 1868. EDWARD MORRISS Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
Established in Calcutta 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ....£928,200.
PAID-UP CAPITAL £464,100
RESERVE FUND ....£ 32,200.
HEAD OFFICE.
80, King William Street, London.
Branches and Agencies.
Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.
Edinburgh Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan, W. S.
Glasgow Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Couper Mackenzie & Innes, Solicitors.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
JOHN BORRADAILE, Esq., 26, Gloucester Place, Portman square.
J. R. BOYSON, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. O. CAMPBELL, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President, Bank of Madras.
W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. E. FRERE, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council Bombay Government.
[illegible] India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.
R. W. WINGROVE, Esq., late of Calcutta.
CHIEF MANAGER,—R. O. SAWER Esq.
London Bankers.
The Bank of England
and
National Provincial Bank of England.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
British Linen Company Bank.
AGENTS IN IRELAND.
Provincial Bank of Ireland.
RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 100,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.
" 6 " " 5 "
" 12 " " 6 "

A Remittances should be made payable to the Manager National Bank of India (Limited), will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of Directors,
JAMES WINDHAM, Manager.
National Bank of India, Bombay, 1st July 1868.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

D. S. KEMP & Co.'s WINES, &c.
D. S. K. & Co. are advertising a remarkably choice series of
SHERRIES.
Red Seal, Pale, dry, very good... ... Rs. 21 per doz.
Yellow Seal, Pale, very fine.......... " 24 "
White Capsule, Pale, dry, very fine... " 28 "
Vino de Pasto.................. " 30 "
CLARET.
Excellent Breakfast Medoc. Price very moderate.
Chateau Lafitte. From a well-known Bordeaux house.
CHAMPAGNE.
Jules Mumm & Co.'s *Crown Brand*, finest quality shipped under express agreement.
BRANDIES.
D. S. KEMP & Co.'s own brand. Labels registered.
D. S. K. & Co.'s No. 1.............. Rs. 38 per doz.
Do. " 2.............. " 25 "

These Brandies are the results of negociation with one of the first Cognac distillers for regular supplies of his finest products. Lovers of the Spirit will perceive at once that they are not artificially sweetened, but that age and original fine quality are the causes of their present exquisite flavour and bouquet.
Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

SHERRY.
J. AND C. WHITE AND Co.'s
PALE DINNER.
A sound light Wine for general use.
Cash. Credit.
Per dozen ... ... Rs. 22 Rs. 24

SHERRY.
J. AND C. WHITE AND Co.'s
VINO DE PASTO.
A "light fruity" Wine.
Cash. Credit
Per dozen ... ... Rs. 27 Rs. 30

SHERRY.
J. AND C. WHITE AND Co.'s
SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY.
A high-class, full-bodied Wine.
Cash. Credit.
Per dozen ... ... Rs. 30 Rs. 33

SHERRY.
J. AND C. WHITE AND Co.'s
FINE MANZANILLA.
A first-class very dry Wine.
Cash. Credit.
Per dozen ... ... Rs. 34 Rs. 38

SHERRY.
J. AND C. WHITE AND Co.'s
LIGHT AMONTILLADO.
A soft, pure, delicate Wine.
Cash. Credit.
Per dozen ... ... Rs. 38 Rs. 42

SHERRY.
J. AND C. WHITE AND Co.'s
SUPERIOR AMONTILLADO.
The ne plus ultra of Sherries.
Cash. Credit.
Per dozen ... ... Rs. 44 Rs. 48

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED),
SOLE AGENTS,
Have received their first shipment of the above Wines which they unhesitatingly assert to be UNEQUALLED, both for QUALITY and MODERATION OF PRICE, by any Sherries imported into the Presidency.

Messrs. White and Co. are acknowledged, in the London market, to be at the head of their particular division of the Wine trade, and the Agents confidently anticipate from connoisseurs and the general public the same unanimous confirmation of the superiority of Messrs. W.'s Liquors which has been accorded to them in the sister Presidencies.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs. Thomas Hunkin & Sons BRANDIES' Champagne Cognac in 1 and 2 cases at Rs. 22 0 p. doz.
Vieux " Do. " 18 0 "
Cognac " Do. " 16 "
HENNIE, SCOVELL & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs. J. COCKBURN and CAMPBELL'S (Edinburgh) well-known WINES:—
Fine Pale Sherry in 3 doz. cases Qrts. Rs. 27 per dozen.
Do. do. " 29 "
Superior Port in 3 and 2 doz. cases Qrts. 27 "
Do. " 2 " Pts. 14 "
Brandy " 1 " Qrts. 32 "
Whiskey " 1 " " 15 "
EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, RUINART PERE FILS CHAMPAGNE:—
Green Seal.. { Quarts........ ...... Rs. 42 per dozen.
{ Pints in 2 doz. cases " 21 "
EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE, from A. Bassotaé, Bordeaux, in Cases of 1 dozen Qrts each—
CLARETS...... Medoc.................per doz. Rs. 18
Medoc Vie........ " 21
Margaux......... " 18
St. Emilion....... " 20
St Estephe....... " 20
Haut Sautnes...... " 20
Graves 1 e Crû...... " 20
Chateau Lville.......... " 25
Grand Cheau Larose... " 30
Grand Cheau Lafitte... " 25
BURGUNDY, Chambertin......... " 25
TIMIS WORMALD & Co.,
Opposite the Custom House.

JUST ISSUED,
a thoroughly revised and greatly extended
PRICED LIST
OF
WINES, SPIRITS, ALES,
PRESERVED PROVISIONS,
DESSERT EQUISITES,
TEAS, BISCUITS,
and General
HOUSEHOLD STORES.
TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, CHEAP, (just arrived), fine ADELAIDE FLOUR in Barrels. Apply to
NANABHOY AND SORABJEE.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper—Price Rs. 4—RULES relating to the WINDING UP of JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

FOR SALE, a roomy BROUGHAM, with a very fast pair of White Arab HORSES, and HARNESS, the property of Gentleman leaving India. Price Rs. 1,200. Apply to MR. WALTER ABRAHAM, opposite Hornby Row, where the above can be seen daily between Noon and 5 P.M.

FOR SALE.—CODE FOR THE UNCOVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE, containing, Leave, Deputation, Travelling, and Pension Rules. Compiled by BHOLANAUTH SEN, Assistant, Bengal Accountant General's Office.—Price Rs. 1½.
CHESSON & WOODHALL.
No. 10 Hummun Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—Just arrived by Overland Mail and per "CORONA"
Salted Beef in Tierces and Barrel.
Do. Pork do. do. do.
Preserved Assorted Meat
Egyptian Flour in Barrel.
Apply to the undersigned.
DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co.
Nesbit Lane, Fort.

KINLOCH & ALLAN, IRON MERCHANTS.—Hardware of all descriptions, Contractors' Tools, Plumbers' Material.
Just landed, ex "Admiral de Winter," No. 20 W. G. GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON, and ex "City of Shanghai" 6 inches and 9 inches CAST IRON SOCKET PIPES.
Prompt despatch to all Orders entrusted to our care.
KINLOCH & ALLAN.
Bombay, 4th June 1868.

KEROSINE OIL STREET LIGHTING.—The undersigned having arranged to supply their Patent Kerosine Oil Street Lamps for the Municipalities of Bombay, Surat, and other Out-stations, are prepared to make arrangements with other Municipalities in this Presidency or elsewhere.

The undersigned beg leave also to intimate that their Patent Kerosine Oil Street Lamp, has been tested by the Quarter Master General of the Army, and approved of for Barrack lighting. The attention of Railway Companies is also called to this lamp.
FARNHAM & Co.,
Government Ice House Buildings, No. 2, Apollo Street, Bombay, 7th January, 1868.

CHILDREN'S PERAMBULATORS.—A few Single-seated Children's Perambulators left from the last Shipment will be sold at a moderate price, to close account. A fresh consignment is expected shortly.

FOR THIS SEASON.—FRESH VEGETABLE, FLOWER, and FRUIT SEEDS, &c. &c., just imported by the Overland Mail.
HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER
begs respectfully to inform his Patrons and the Public of the arrival of his annual supply of fresh Vegetable, Flower, and Fruit Seeds, each packet of the two first containing 24 useful varieties and of the Fruit 12 varieties. The whole have been carefully selected by an experienced Agent with reference to their suitability to the Indian climate, and can be confidently recommended.

The following can be had loose by weight:—
White and Red Drumhead Cabbage, Crimson Beet, Radish, Turnip, Celery, Parsley, &c. French Beans and Peas may be had alone with the above packet.

H. R. B. also desires to call particular attention to the Powders below-named, which are unrivalled:—

PERSIAN INSECT POWDER.—This Powder, while perfectly enoxious to animal life, is unrivalled in the total destruction of Fleas, Beetles, Moths, and every variety of insect. For Dogs, the Powder well rubbed into their coats will immediately destroy all Fleas—a great desideratum both to Sportsmen and to Ladies; while for domestic purposes it is even more invaluable, especially for use in bed-rooms or store closets; and to those who live near the influence of this never failing destroyer; and to Moths it is equally destructive. In greenhouses its use is very efficacious in destroying the small Green Fly, so prejudicial to the health of plants: for this purpose some powder should be sprinkled on some red-hot wood or coal. For Beetles it is undeniably the best destroyer known, as a very small quantity sprinkled in places they most frequent will be fatal to them.
HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER.
No. 26 Meadow Street, Fort Bombay.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION, at the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade:
Just Landed Ex "Timour."

A first-class new high-wheeled Malvern Dog Cart, painted dark green, lining to match, with wings to sides, enamel Leather Apron, and expressly built to order by Windower.

A new and light single Horse Miniature Brougham, with Circular Glasses on front, painted dark green, lining to match, with Lamps and Shaft, by Ness Junior, Long Acre.

Also,
The Property of a Gentleman proceeded to England.
A nearly new first-class Boat Shaped English-built Open Carriage, on C. Springs, with Lamps and Pole, by Laurie and Marner, London.

A nearly new single Horse Miniature Brougham, with Circular Glasses on front, with Lamps and Shaft, by Thorn.
The Property of an Officer.
A first-rate breach-loading double-barrelled Rifle, in a mahogany case with spare leather cover, by Manton & Co.
Also,
5 Small nearly new single Horse Miniature Broughams, with Circular Glasses on front.
Just Unpacked,
A few sets of best different coloured Kersey Horses' Clothings, Pads or Saddle Cloths for single and double harnesses, Whip Sockets on Springs, Clips or Reinholders, some of them are with Rubber Springs, Bradley's Plate Powder in tin boxes, Coach and Gig Harness Liquid, spare Round Reins for single harness, Horse Brushes, Sami Leathers, &c.

A few sets of very best Buggy and Dog Cart and Gig Harness, stitched patent leather parts, stitched white ornaments on winkers and saddles, round brown reins covered mountings, wearing parts and tip plated on German Silver.

And also,
A fresh batch of Children's single and double-seated Perambulators, with highly furnished linings, folding heads, aprons with double springs, painted in different colours, and some of them are with imitation cane-body, and expressly made to order for India. To be had on the Esplanade, or at the Auction Room of the undersigned on the Meadow Street, below Jaffer Sullaman.
Just Landed,
A new and neat light single Horse Miniature Landau, with Lamps, by Ness Brothers, Long Acre.
Also, the Property of a Gentleman.
A nearly new English-built small Miniature Landau by W. Carr, Manchester.
Also,
A new English-built Dennett, with Lamps.
A Do. do. very small Pony Curricle, with spare Shaft for making a Dog Cart at pleasure.
A new and light English-built door Shigram, with Lamps and Shaft, by McNaught and Smith.
Also,
A nearly new English-built four-seated light Open Carriage, with Lamps, Pole, and Shaft.
2 Ditto Ditto Malvern Dog Carts, with Lamps, by McNaught and Smith.
The Property of a Gentleman.
A nearly new English-built four-seated roomy Open Carriage, with Lamps and Poles.
A nearly new light Mail Phaeton, with moveable hind seat to make a Waggonnette at pleasure, by Moss, Builder, 98, Euston Road.
1 very handsome nearly new English-built four-seated Cab Phaeton, with Lamps, Pole, and Shafts, by Jones, of Southampton.
2 Ditto very small self-driving Pony Phaeton with Lamps and Shafts.
3 Very handsome new English-built Cab Buggy, on C. springs, by Silk and Sons.
1 Ditto Ditto small Park Phaeton with moveable Driving-box.
And also,
A very handsome English-built self-driving Cab Phaeton by Silk and Sons.
One Ditto high-wheeled Waggonnette with moveable Hood.

The above to be seen at the Rooms of the undersigned, on the verge of the Elphinstone Cross Road, close to the Book and Tract Society's Repository, Esplanade.

Several other new and second-hand. Different kinds of Carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the Rooms of the undersigned, on application.
BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.
Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay,
16th September 1868.

NOTICES.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.
FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES.—A new and splendid assortment of these has just been received. Prices very moderate.
FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

A SUPERIOR WATCH.—The best Silver Watch ever manufactured at the price, Rs. 50 with guarantee for 2 years, can be procured from
FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

TRAVELLING AND OTHER CLOCKS.—Office and Travelling Clocks with lever and pendulum action. Drawing and Dining Room Clocks with Calendar, Thermometer, Barometer, &c., &c.
FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—Possessing an immense advantage over other Watches. These Watches which do not require the troublesome operation of winding up with a Key, thereby preventing the introduction of dust, are most durable and keep a remarkably correct time.
Guarantee accompanying each Watch.
FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., Bombay and Locle (Switzerland), Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians, and Engravers.
Prize Medals obtained at the International Exhibitions of London, Paris, New York, Berul (Switzerland), Oporto, and at the late Akola Exhibition.
REMINGTON'S BUILDING, Elphinstone Circle.

JEWELLERY.—English, French, and German Jewellery.
WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY, and MUSICAL BOXES carefully repaired. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

AMERICAN CLOCKS, in great variety, A speciality of Lever action 8 days' Clocks. Price Rs. 25. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

ROSSELET & Co.
ESTABLISHED 1858.
CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS,
OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, &c.,
No. 6, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE BULKLEY HOTEL
RAMLE in the environs of ALEXANDRIA,
An English Hotel in
EGYPT.
One of the best Hotels, well adapted for Invalids seeking to recruit their health. It is considered the sanitarium of a warm climate.
Has a large garden and is situated near the Sea, facilitating bathing. Mosquito Curtains not required, which speaks volumes.
Terms—10 Shillings per Day.
Railway communication to and from Alexandria every half hour at very low Fares.

BYCULLA HOTEL,
SITUATE AT THE JUNCTION OF THE
BELLASIS AND CLARE ROADS, BYCULLA.
Under the present management this Hotel is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay. It was built at great cost expressly for an Hotel, and fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner regardless of expense, so as to ensure the comfort of Visitors and Residents. It is adapted both for Families and Gentlemen.
The DINING HALL is the largest in Bombay; and the Sitting and Sleeping Rooms are replete with every convenience. The strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the Establishment.
The TABLE is abundantly supplied with the very best Viands, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.
The WINES, SPIRITS and BEER are selected from the most celebrated Houses in London and the Continental markets.
The PROPRIETOR takes this opportunity to thank his numerous Patrons for their support, and while soliciting a continuance of their favours, recommends his Establishment to the favourable notice of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a Home at moderate charges.
This HOTEL is pleasantly situated and within five minutes' drive of both Railway Stations and within a short distance of the landing-places.
Byculla Hotel, 1st July, 1868.

SOLID MAHOGANY FURNITURE,
FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES.
HEAL & SON
are Manufacturing, ESPECIALLY FOR USE IN EXTREME CLIMATES, Bed-Room Furniture, which is entirely free from Veneer.
IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS
suitable for all parts of the World. Their stock consists of 2,500 Bedsteads.
HEAL & SON'S PATENT HORSEHAIR MATTRESS.
The Patent is for preventing the material from felting into mass, and is especially suited for warm climates.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE
FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES,
of Bedsteads, Bedding, and Bed-Room Furniture, sent Free to every part of the World to which there is Book Post.
HEAL & SON,
BEDSTEAD, BEDDING, AND BED ROOM FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS,
196, 197 & 198, TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD, LONDON. W.
⁂ Remittances and orders must be made payable in London.

LEA AND PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.
CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.
The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to
ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,
and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper*, and *bottle*.
Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.
Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.
Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester, Crosse and Blackwell, London. &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

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Holloway's Ointment and Pills—These direct curatives act on the human body as mighty purifiers and dealer which slowly, gradually and safely work a change for the better throughout the whole system. The Ointment has almost miraculous powers in cleaning and healing old sores and ulcers, which had defied the highest surgical skill; but perseverance is necessary to attain this end, as it would be unreasonable to expect that any ulcer or skin disease which had been firmly rooted in the body for years could be cured in a few days. It cannot be too much to ask a trial of these noble remedies in any chronic ulceration or other foul wound; in a short time they will prove their virtues.

INSURANCES.

POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.
ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
THE LARGEST LIFE OFFICE IN INDIA.
Established 1838.
For the Assurance of Lives and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.
HEAD OFFICES, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON,
WITH BRANCHES IN CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, CEYLON, AND CHINA.
And Agencies throughout Europe and India.
CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.
Revenue—nearly £1,000 per diem.
Indian New Business progressing at the rate of upwards of £20,000 per annum in Premiums.
One of the distinguishing features of the Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.
The sum paid to claimants up to the present time in India alone (inclusive of Bonuses) exceeds TWO MILLIONS ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND STERLING.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
Local Board of Management.
HENRY EDWARD ASTLEY, Esq., (Ewart, Latham & Co.) Merchant.
THE HON'BLE FRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE PATEL.
SAMUEL McCULLOCH, Esq., (Barrister-at-Law).
WILLIAM LOUDON, Esq., Administrator General.
Medical Officer—Surgeon Major T. B. JOHNSTONE, M. D. Town Hall, Hours; 10 to 11 A. M.
Solicitors—Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND & PEILE.
Agents— " EWART, LATHAM & Co.
City Agent—The Manager, DELHI & LONDON BANK (LD.)
Bankers—THE NEW BANK OF BOMBAY.
" THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA.
Secretary—D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, Esq.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.
Policies indisputable.
Lives assured through the Indian Branch with certain exceptions may in time of peace reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.
Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Polices or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.
Thirty days of Grace allowed for Yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for quarterly or Monthly.
Assignments of Policies registered without charge.
Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices, and particularly favourable for Military Men.

FOR EXAMPLE.
The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole term of life without Profits; the rates for the participating scale being about 10 per cent. higher:—

Age.	Civil. Half-yearly. Rs.	as.	p.	Civil. Monthly. Rs.	as.	p.	Military. Half-yearly. Rs.	as.	p.	Military. Monthly. Rs.	as.	p.	Age.
20	15	0	0	2	10	6	17	8	0	3	1	7	20
30	18	0	0	3	3	0	20	0	0	3	8	8	30
40	22	8	0	3	15	9	23	8	0	4	2	7	40
50	29	8	0	5	3	7	30	8	0	5	6	5	50
60	41	8	0	7	5	7	42	8	0	7	8	5	60

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples show the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the different periods, at the respective Ages:—

Age.	Civil. 1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	Military. 1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
25	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
35	31	32	32	33	36	37	37	37
45	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45
55	53	55	56	51	54	56	57	59

Half yearly, Quarterly and Monthly Payments in proportion.
Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every description of Life Assurance Business transacted.
For further particulars, Forms of Proposal, Reports, Prospectuses, &c., apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Secretary for Western India.
Office, 3, Church Lane, Bombay,

IMPERIAL FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—LONDON.—POLICIES OF INSURANCE against Fire upon Houses and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, continue to be issued on behalf of the above Company by the undersigned.
THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co. LD.,
1st January 1866. Agents.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).—*Capital*—One Million Dollars, divided into 200 Shares at $5,000 each.
The undersigned, having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to accept Risks and issue Policies on shipments to China and Japan, &c.
EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned continue to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire upon Buildings, and their contents in Bombay.
They are now prepared to issue Policies for terms longer than one year, charging for the extra period the proportionate part of the year's premium.
LYON & Co.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1710.
The undersigned grant INSURANCE against loss by FIRE on BUILDINGS and their CONTENTS, in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL at current rates; also on SHIPS in HARBOUR.
The rate on DWELLINGS in the SUBURBS of BOMBAY, and in the MOFUSSIL, has lately been considerably reduced.
Policies may be opened for longer periods than a year (as 13, 14, 15 months, &c.,) at rates proportionate to those for annual Policies.
PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—*Established in London and Calcutta* 1834—Confirmed by Special Act of Pariament 6, William IV., Cap. 64.—INVESTED CAPITAL RUPEES 8,237,000, OF WHICH FIFTY-FIVE LAKHS ARE INVESTED IN INDIAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
London Office—No. 1, King William Street.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
A. Hay, Esq. | J. Dunbar, Esq.
J. Bogie, Esq. | H. G. Dunlop, Esq.
and
E. Morris Esq.
AGENTS.—Messrs. Forbes & Co.
Medical Referee. | *Solicitors.*
Dr. F. S. Stedman. | Messrs. Kelly & Co.

After the operation of upwards of 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1865, was 8,615 assuring... ... ... £7,590,968
And the amount of claims paid during the same period was £1,458,379
The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1865 were £823,798

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 9th May 1866.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate ... Rs. 480 0 0
And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit, " 240 0 0
Net Annual Premium... 240 0 0
Or at the reduced English rate ... Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above... " 123 0 0
Net Annual Premium Rs. 123 0 0

No Society Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.

The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies, Medical Referees are remunerated by the Society by a Honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED.
AFFORDED BY THE SOCIETY.
1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.
2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.
3rd.—Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or Afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be Assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.
4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participation Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, *i. e.* without Profits, at Reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.
5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.
6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiner, are paid by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000 when the Medical Fee shall be paid by the assured.
7th.—All claims paid within thre months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.
8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid, should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon death.
9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good Health, and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.
10th.—Policies upon which the Age has been admitted, Indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.
11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two thirds of their estimated value

Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be sent in Duplicate, so that one copy may be transmitted for registration at the Chief Office in London.
FORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

INSURANCES.

THE PACIFIC FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES, 26, VICTORIA.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the MARINE DEPARTMENT of the above Company are prepared to accept RISKS and issue POLICIES on Goods, Specie, &c. by Vessels to the United Kingdom, or Continent, or by Steamers to Indian Ports or to the Mauritius. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 11th August. 1868.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.
The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency is now reduced to (6) Six annas per cent per annum.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 22 Vic. Cap. XXV.
FOR LIFE ASSURANCE AND THE GUARANTEE OF FIDELITY IN SITUATIONS OF TRUST.
CHIEF OFFICES—316 REGENT STREET, AND 17 WATERLOO PLACE, LONDON.
The progress of the Society's Premium Revenue continues satisfactory, it having reached in 1867 the sum of £363,250 as against £349,143 in 1866.
The Society is now doing a New Business almost unprecedented.
The Royal Naval and Military and East India Life Department is under the especial patronage of HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN.
Chairman of Directors.
General Sir FREDERIC SMITH, K.H., F.R.S.
Directors of Indian Branch.
ANDREW HAY, Esq., Sheriff of Bombay.
H. MANISTY, Esq., Solicitor, Bombay.
EDWARD MORRISS, Esq., Manager Agra Bank, Bombay.
Medical Referee—Dr. W. G. HUNTER.
Secretary in India—J. L. NAPIER HAY, Esq.
ASSURANCES EFFECTED, POLICIES ISSUED, PREMIUMS RECEIVED, AND CLAIMS SETTLED IN BOMBAY WITHOUT REFERENCE TO HOME OFFICE.
C. J. WALLIS, Offg. Secy. in India.
Bombay, Sept., 1868.
Proposal Forms and every information to be had from the Secretary and Agents in India.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES.—Incorporated by Royal Charter A. D. 1722.
HEAD OFFICE—No. 7, Royal Exchange, London, E.
J. Alexander Hankey, Esq.—Governor.
Bonamy Dobree, Esq.—Sub-Governor.
Patrick F. Robertson, Esq.—Deputy Governor.
John Lawrence, Esq., Secretary.
John Anthony Rucker, Esq., Underwriter.
Arthur H. Bailey, Esq., Actuary.
Thos. B. Bateman, Esq., Manager of the Fire Department.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period exceeding One Hundred and Forty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June, 1721.
The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.
EAST INDIAN RATES FOR CIVILIANS.
Annual Premiums to Assure Rs. 1,000.

Age next birthday.	For the whole term of Life. With profits.	For the whole term of Life. Without profits.	Age next birthday.	For the terms of one year and seven respectively. One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
20	38 11 4	33 13 4	35	29 6 0	30 0 0
30	40 0 0	36 0 0	40	30 0 0	31 13 4
40	48 14 0	44 0 0	45	34 12 0	38 3 4
50	64 2 0	57 11 4	50	39 10 8	43 13 0
60	92 0 0	82 12 8			

Risks on Parsee and Eurasian Lives accepted at European rates.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of Property.
MARINE DEPARTMENT.
Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.
The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the London Assurance as above, payable either here, or in London.
For further information and prospectuses apply to
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents, London Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 7th December 1864.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.—On WEDNESDAY, the 7th October 1868, at 4 P. M., Messrs. HEERALALL & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, by virtue of an Indenture of mortgage, and by order of the Mortgagee and on account and risk of the Mortgagor, MEMON ABBOO IBRAHIM, all that piece or parcel of Fazendaree GROUND, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house erected, built, and standing thereon, situate, lying, and being without the Fort of Bombay, at Old Town, in the Mirza Ally Mahomed Khan Street, otherwise called Attaree Moholla near Old Nagpada fronting on the south side, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 183, containing by admeasurement in breadth 16 feet and in length 70 feet or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the house of Chundabaee, on or towards the west by the house of Memon Abboo Ibrahim, on or towards the north by the Sweepers' passage, on or towards the south by the said Mirza Ally Mahomed Khan Street.
For further particulars apply at the Office of Messrs. HEERALALL & Co, 6, Rampart Row, Fort.
Bombay, 30th September 1868.
HEERALALL & Co.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
WEEKLY SALE.
On SATURDAY, the 3rd October, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and other Piece Goods, such as Grey Shirtings, T. Cloths, Madapollams, Jaconets, &c.
AT 1 P. M.
Any Carriages and Horses offering.

AUCTION SALE OF GRAIN, &c., AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY STATION, BOREE BUNDER.
THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 30th inst. at 1 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place, a large quantity of Grain and several other Articles of Luggage, &c.
Bombay, 29th September, 1868. BENNETT & Co.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATED GLASS, and PORCELAIN WARE, a splendid PIANO, CARRIAGE, HORSES, &c., at Malabar Hill.
On MONDAY, the 12th proximo, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at his residence, at Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATED, GLASS, and PORCELAIN WARE, PIANO, CARRIAGE, HORSES, &c., of J. R. RUSHTON, Esq., Chief Resident Engineer, G. I. P. Railway (proceeding to Europe), the same comprises rich cut Glassware; Handsome Dinner, Breakfast, Tea and Desert Services; Best plated ware, such as Hotwater and Vegetable Dishes; Cruet, Egg, Pickle, and Liqueur Frames, Waiter, Tea set, a set of Spoons and Forks, double branched, and single Table Candlesticks, Cutlery, &c.; elegantly carved Blackwood Furniture, such as square Dining Table, Sideboard, Dining Room Chairs, Carpets, Circular, Pier, Card, and Writing tables, Easy and Drawing Room Chairs, Chiffoniers, Ottoman, Conversation Couches, Teapoys with marble tops, Hatstand, Bronze figures, a splendid Mahogany Square Pianoforte by T. T. Laurie, plated hanging and bronze Table Argand Lamps, excellent Marble Clocks with bronze figures, Table Ornaments, Dresden Figures with domes, real China Jars, Pictures, an English brass and a blackwood carved four-post Bedsteads, Reclining Couches, Dressing and Washing Tables, Toilet and and Cheval Glasses, Wardrobe, Clothes Presses, Towel Horses, a China Camphorwood Wardrobe, Rattan Easy Chairs, Dispense Articles, Cooking Utensils, &c.
AT 1 P. M.
(if not previously disposed of privately).
An handsome English-built Boat shaped Open Carriage on C springs, by Laurie and Marmer, with a pair of handsome Grey Australian Horses, and a set of English plated mounted Carriage Harness.
A handsome dark bay Riding Horse.
A do. Bay do.
A Grey Galloway.
Hunting Saddles with furniture and bridles.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.
WEEKLY SALE.
THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 30th inst., Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction at 12 o'clock noon, at their Auction Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 30, opposite the premises of the late Bombay Bank, the undermentioned Goods, viz.:—
10 Bales Grey T. Cloth, 7 lbs.
5 do. Grey Shirtings, 8¼ "
5 do. do. do. 11 lbs. 54 in.
10 do. do. Jaconets.
4 Cases White Mulls.
2 do. Spotted Muslin.
6 do. Striped Chintz.
2 do. Sarry.
1 do. Furniture Chintz.
10 do. Eau-de-Cologne.
3 do. Gilt Frames.
10 do. Finger Cups.
2 do. Copying Presses.
2 do. Brass end Plated.
Harness Furniture.
On account of Marwadi Shiobux Homekar:—
R Z 5059/68 }
C 5163/72 } 30 Cases T. R. Prints.
5480/9 }

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.
SALE OF TIMBER.
TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction oposite the Jewish Synagogue, Byculla, to close contractor's account, a large quantity of Teak and Junglewood Timber consisting of Beams, Boards, Planks, and Scantlings of various sizes in convenient Lots to suit purchasers.
A quantity of Teak Sleepers and Empty Beer Hhds.
Also,—Substantial Teak Cupboards, Chairs, Sofas, and Office Tables.
25 per cent. deposit at the time of sale, and the goods must be cleared away within 4 days.

On MONDAY, the 5th October, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms the following:—
10 Bales Grey Shirtings.
4 do. do. Jaconets.
6 do. do. Madapollams.
3 do. do. T Cloths.
4 Cases Cotton Handkerchiefs.
AT 1 P. M.
A good, light, single-seated Brougham, with fast trotting Australian Horse and Single Harness complete. A most serviceable turn-out. The property of a gentleman no longer requiring it.
Bombay, 30th September 1868. CRAWFORD & Co.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by WILLIAM ANDERSON MAIN, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.